THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

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BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1943—VOL. XXXV, NO. 234

**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS (Greater Boston Newsstands) | FIVE CENTS (Elsewhere)

More Butter in October; Alaska War Costs Probed; More Danish Ships Escape

The World's Day—August 31, 1943

Boston: More Butter for Civilians Expected

The regional office of the War Food Administration in New York reported a departmental order from Washington announced that September military butter requirements had been cut 10 per cent and advised that no butter need be set aside for military purposes in October.

First Lieut. Catherine Falvey, Massachusetts State Legislator re-elected after she had joined the Wacs, plans to return home from London and serve her remaining year in the Legislature.

Married men with dependent children are now being ordered to report to local draft boards for preliminary physical examinations, the New Hampshire State Selective Service office in Concord said today.

Rehabilitation of discharged veterans in Massachusetts, being handled by local draft boards, is setting a pattern for big demobilization to come, Selective Service officials believe. [Page 2.]

National: War Expenditures in Alaska Probed

War expenditures in the Alaska area are under investigation by the Senate Truman Committee, with Senators Harley Kilgore (D) of West Virginia and Homer Ferguson (R) of Michigan on an inspection of all major military and naval establishments.

The American Merchant Marine Institute has proposed a 10-point postwar policy for the American Merchant Marine recommending that after the war America take over trade routes formerly served by the Axis because "enemy nations have for two generations used their merchant fleets as spearheads of world penetration."

Gov. John W. Bricker, home from a Wyoming fishing trip, said he intended to issue "a statement" before he leaves Saturday for Mackinac Island, Mich., for the Republican Postwar Advisory Council Conference. He did not hint what the statement might be about.

Mrs. Theresa Behrens, one of four persons held in Detroit on charges of violating the Espionage Act, has offered to tell "many things the Government ought to know," in exchange for her freedom, according to a Detroit News story.

In Europe: 3 More Danish Ships Reach Sweden

Three more Danish vessels have escaped to Sweden, according to the British Radio in a radiocast picked up by the Columbia Broadcasting System. Danish refugees who have fled to Sweden now number about 200, it is estimated.

Executions in Belgium are continuing, with 11 more Belgians condemned by the Nazis for espionage, for attacking members of the German Army, and for being found in possession of explosives.

Fighting continues in the Savoie Mountains at St. Jean de Maurienne in Southern France between Frenchmen resisting deportation to Germany for forced labor and Nazis armed with machine guns and mortars, the United Nations Radio at Algiers stated.

Queen Wilhelmina's anniversary was celebrated by the Dutch Colony in Westminster Hall in London, followed by a radiocast in Dutch to the people of Holland by Minister of Colonies, Hubertus J. van Mook.

Nearly 550 Norwegian policemen have been arrested since pro-Nazi Police Minister, Jonas Lie, began a purge of the organization on Aug. 16, the Norwegian Legation press bureau in Stockholm reports.

A second investigation of reports that British prisoners of war in Italy have been transferred to German prison camps has been requested by the British Red Cross. The request, made to the International Red Cross, was prompted by letters from British prisoners which indicate that such a transfer was made just before Mussolini's dismissal.

Dismissal of Dr. Filippo Manlio Presti as Prefect of Rome has been reported over the Italian Radio which also stated that numerous high-ranking Fascist Party officials had been arrested.

Washington: NLRB Not Ready to Ask Repeal

The National Labor Relations Board announced that it had reached no conclusion which would lead it at the present time to recommend to Congress repeal of the strike referendum section of the War Labor Disputes Act, despite reports to the contrary.

The United Mine Workers of America said it is filing suit today at Birmingham, Ala., for portal-to-portal pay in behalf of nine individual employees of the Tennessee Coal, Iron & Railroad Company, a United States Steel Corporation subsidiary. The employees seek to recover payment for underground travel time of two hours a day under the Fair Labor Standards Act.

The Federal Communications Commission was accused by an investigator for the Cox Committee of obtaining draft deferments for a high percentage of employees on the FCC pay roll less than 30 days.

Americas: Officials in Panama Questioned

Dr. Jose Peset, Panama's Minister of Education, and several other persons are reportedly being questioned in connection with alleged activities against the government of President de la Guardia. No revolutionary incidents have been reported recently, and no details were available.

The Chilean Cabinet has resigned to give the President "full liberty of reorganization," it was announced.

The War:

Latest developments on the world's battle fronts: Page 1, Column 5.

Saltonstall to Stay on Job; Will Not Seek a Commission

Rumors that Governor Saltonstall intended to apply for a commission in Allied Military Government—as have so many other officials in public life recently here and throughout the country—were scotched by the Governor himself at a press conference today.

"I am out to do a job as Governor," declared the Bay State Chief Executive firmly, "and I am doing the best I can here.

"This is a tough war," he added, "and I have three kids in it. I want to do my part, but so far my job seems to be here. I shall continue on for the next year and five months."

Governor Saltonstall's term of office runs until January, 1945. The statement concerning his conduct for the remainder of his incumbency, gave rise to a question from reporters as to whether he planned to run for a fourth term. The Governor declined to discuss the question and would make no statement.

Boston recently was thrown into something of a furore over the news that Mayor Maurice J. Tobin had applied for an AMG commission. In the case of the Mayor, granting of the commission will mean that Mayor Tobin will continue to hold office in absentia until 1945, drawing half his salary. City Council President Thomas J. Hannon will take over the duties of Mayor, in accordance with provisions of the city charter.

Mayor Tobin is still awaiting word from Washington about his commission, and has said that he will not resign as Mayor if the commission comes through.

Some civic organizations have scored him for his decision, charging that he would thus leave the duties of his office in the hands of a man whose constituents recently refused to elect him to the position of State Senator.

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Weather Reports

Continued Moderate

Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2.

Dimout Hours

Dimout begins Tuesday at 8:20 p. m. and ends Wednesday at 5:39 a. m.
Dimout begins Wednesday at 8:18 p. m. and ends Thursday at 5:40 a. m.

Portland Yard Launches Its 105th Vessel

Land, in presenting 'M' pennant, says U. S. has added 1,200 ships to fleet so far this year.

SOUTH PORTLAND, Maine, Aug. 31 (AP)—Shipbuilders have answered "Axis taunts of America's weakness" by producing "more than 1,200 merchant vessels of approximately 12,200,000 deadweight tons so far this year," Rear Admiral Emory S. Land, U. S. Maritime Commission Chairman, declared today.

Two Liberty Ships, the William De Witt Hyde and the Cyrus H. K. Curtis, were launched a few minutes before Admiral Land presented the maritime "M" pennant to the huge New England Shipbuilding Corporation, and a third, the Anna Howard Shaw, slipped into the water shortly afterward.

"In the remaining four months of this year," Admiral Land said in an address prepared for delivery, "we shall achieve our goal of about 19,000,000 deadweight tons by holding our present pace of production. We expect to better it. We expect you to make a contribution to that betterment by even greater effort," he told the thousands of men and women workers.

Badges for Workers

J. F. McInnis, Philadelphia, the Maritime Commission's East Coast Director of Construction, awarded merit badges to the workers, cautioning against permitting successes of the armed forces to make them over-confident.

"The war has not yet been won," he asserted. "We and our allies must erase our enemies, no matter in what part of the globe they are. They won't bring the war to us. So, like Mohammed, we must bring the war to them.

"That tremendous job requires that we build the ships necessary to deliver the supplies and implements of war."

The S. S. Hyde, named for a former President of Bowdoin College, and the Curtis, named for the late Philadelphia publisher, were towed from a single construction basin at the plant's East Yard. Mrs. George Hyde, daughter-in-law of the late educator, and Mrs. Mary Curtis Zimbalist, daughter of Curtis, were the sponsors.

The Shaw, honoring a pioneer American woman suffragist, slid into Portland Harbor from ways at the West Yard with Miss Mary Anderson, director of the U. S. Labor Department's Women's Bureau, naming it.

Adds to Long List

The Shaw was the 105th vessel launched by the New England Shipbuilding Corporation, and Admiral Land recalled that "scarcely

Continued on Page 2, Column 4

Churchill Hints at Parley With Russia; Twin Drives Launched by Red Army; Eden-Maisky-Winant Discuss Accord

London conferees look into possibilities of three-power meeting at early date.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 31—The Eden-Winant-Maisky conversations which begin here today will, according to reliable information, examine possibilities of a tripartite conference, where problems still outstanding between Great Britain, the United States, and the U. S. S. R. can bethoroughly ventilated and settled.

Much has been spoken and written concerning the lack of understanding between the Western democracies and Soviet Russia, but when much that is mere sentiment is removed, there is left a general agreement that the most pressing need is the establishment of machinery which will permit frequent exchanges of views between the three great Allies. This, it is hoped, the British Foreign Minister, the United States Ambassador, and the former Russian Ambassador here can work out.

Even the harshest critics cannot at this time complain that Britain and the United States have neglected the opportunity of Ivan Maisky's visit to explore further avenues to better understanding with the Soviets. These present meetings are therefore justifiably regarded as a continuation of the Quebec and Washington conferences on a lower, almost organizational, level.

Mutual Confidence

When these three diplomats meet they will know the results of military and political decisions taken at Quebec which can be starting point of discussions. Whatever is decided, however, it is obvious that nothing is more essential than the establishment of mutual confidence.

For this purpose Britain and the United States cannot do more than continue increasing proofs of good will, both in the battlefield and at the conference table, which latter must include concrete proposals regarding future policy.

Expert observers to Russia who have long maintained that Marshal Stalin and his collaborators are realists in war and postwar policy, maintain the greatest hope of convincing Moscow that its interests lie in closest co-operation with the Western democracies. On the other hand, this implies that Britain and

Continued on Page 9, Column 3

Yelnya-Glukhov fall as Mariupol is periled; Germans look for an invasion of Italy.

By the War Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

From Associated Press And other direct news dispatches

The fourth year of the war ended today.

It found the northern Russian Army launching twin drives against the center of the German front and capturing Yelna and Glukhov; the Red forces in the south speeding far beyond Taganrog on the Sea of Azov; the Germans tense over reported Allied preparations for an immediate invasion of the Italian toe or Southern France, and the Düsseldorf area rocking under heavy new blows by the RAF.

The new Russian assaults were announced by Premier Stalin in two special orders of the day. The capture of Yelna presumably means that the Russians are heading for Smolensk. Yelna is only 45 miles from the great northern Nazi bastion. Glukhov is a strategic center 42 miles northeast of the railway junction of Konotop.

In the south, late dispatches indicated the Russians were imperiling the seaport of Mariupol, 75 miles west of recaptured Taganrog, and the industrial city of Stalino, 70 miles to the northwest. All of Rostov Province has now been cleared of the Germans and the remnants of the Taganrog garrison are being systematically wiped out.

Russia celebrated the fall of Taganrog in gala fashion today, as well it might. The importance of this victory, which marked the recapture of the sixth major German stronghold since July 5, is becoming increasingly apparent. Not only do the German armies in the Donets Basin now face entrapment, but if the Russians can roll forward to the entrance to the Crimea, the bitterly defended Axis bridgehead in the Caucasus will be as isolated as a Nazi good intention.

However, the brief rainy season which descends on Southern Russia shortly should present the German retreat in its true perspective. If the Nazis are unable to utilize this "breathing spell" to prepare counterattacks or if they prepare inadequate ones the way will be open for a Soviet winter drive that may force

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Harris & Ewing

Spokesman for Allies

Prime Minister Winston Churchill of Britain, who delivered an international broadcast from the Citadel at Quebec today on the recent conferences with President Roosevelt in that city.

Allied second front to await decisions by military chiefs that victory is assured.

QUEBEC, Aug. 31 (AP)—Prime Minister Winston Churchill said today that "nothing is nearer to the wishes of President Roosevelt and myself than to have a three-fold meeting with Marshal Stalin," but he declared that an Allied second front would be opened on the continent only when there was every chance of military success unswayed by political considerations.

In a broadcast address here he said that the recent conference in Quebec was concerned principally with "inflaming" the war against Japan, with whom Russia is at peace, and that therefore it would have been an embarrassment to the Soviet Union to have been represented.

The British Premier said, however, that it was hoped soon to hold a United Nations conference at which the Soviet would be represented.

Such a unity of decision between the three great opponents of "Hitlerite tyranny" would be greatly desirable, he said.

Praise for Russians

Mr. Churchill said he did not blame Russia for any criticism it had leveled at its Allies for not having opened a second front on the continent.

He said that whenever a second front was opened on the continent it would be done only when there was every chance of military success and would not be swayed by political considerations.

Mr. Churchill said he was looking forward to the opening of a third front, presumably referring to Japan.

Italy, he said, was paying a "terrible penalty" for having been misled by the Germans.

Attack from India

The terrific aerial attack against Germany, Mr. Churchill said, would not have been possible without the magnificent stand of the Russians against Hitler's forces.

No other country, he declared, ever had withstood such a devastating attack as that thrown at the Russians.

The fate of King Boris of Bulgaria, he pointed out, might serve as a warning to other rulers that "the wages of sin is death."

At present, Mr. Churchill pointed out, Britain's principal activity against Japan must of necessity be centered in India.

He expressed extreme confidence in Vice-Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, the new Allied Commander in Chief in that theater.

Deliverance for French

"Quebec was the very place for the two great powers of the sea and of the air to resolve and shape plans to bring their large and growing army into closer contact and fiercer grips with the common foe," Mr. Churchill declared in a world broadcast.

In Quebec, the Capital and heart of French Canada, he continued, "it is right to think of the French people in their agony, to set on book new measures for their deliverance."

"We may be sure that France will rise again, freed, united and independent to stand on guard with others over the generous tolerances and brighten opportunities of the human societies we mean to rescue and rebuild."

Any speculation on when the

Continued on Page 9, Column 4

Text of Churchill speech: Page 9.

Defense Lines in Russia Still Held by Wehrmacht

By Joseph C. Harsch

Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

With the fall of Taganrog, at the extreme southern end of the German line where it meets the Sea of Azov, the scope of the great Russian summer offensive comes into full perspective.

An operation which began on July 12 as a local counterattack against the seven-day-old German drive toward Kursk has in less than two months expanded into a major roll-back of the entire German line along a 600-mile front. Everything the Germans captured in their 1942 summer offensive has been wiped out and the Russian armies are now biting into the basic positions captured in the first German attack of 1941.

Astounding Recovery

The main railroad line running due south from Moscow to the Crimea has been cleared as far as Kharkov and the Red Army is working now on the next lateral rail line to the west. If Bryansk falls before the offensive loses its momentum the Red Army will for the first time since its initial defeats be in the possession of anything like adequate lateral rail facilities behind the front.

The results already achieved are astonishing. After two years of almost unbroken defeat and after losses, both in the relative and absolute sense, which are almost unparalleled in the history of warfare, the Russian armies have come back in an offensive which has shown them far stronger and far more skillful than when they started fighting. They have been able to expand their advance steadily over a widening front and to maintain a momentum.

It can be safely concluded that since the 12th day of July all serious danger to the Red armies and to the life of Russia itself has been ended.

Rainy Season Due

However, at this point it would be premature to assume anything beyond this basic removal of serious danger to Russia. The Germans have lost their take-off points for new offensives which could seriously threaten the integrity of the Russian defenses. But they have not yet lost their own defensive lines in Russia. The real measure of the situation on that front will not develop until the season of the autumn rains.

It is a short season, usually about two weeks, and usually beginning sometime between the first and the fifteenth of September. The great question is whether the Germans will be able to mount a counteroffensive during or immediately after the rains. The moment the rains begin to fall there will be a momentary shifting of advantage on the Russian Front.

The Russian armies will lose mobility more than the German armies because of the difference in transportation facilities behind the two sides of the front. The Rus-

Continued on Page 6, Column 6

Backman Gives N. E. Autoists Free Rein on Use of 'A' Gas

New England motorists were today given free rein to use their "A" gasoline rations as they saw fit, with no strings attached, once the pleasure-driving ban goes off at 12:01 tomorrow.

In a dramatic and forceful statement aimed at clarifying what promised to be another confusing directive from Washington, Kenneth B. Backman, head of the Office of Price Administration for the New England States, declared:

"You may, within the limits of your 'A' ration book, go to the golf course after midnight tonight. You may, within the limits of your 'A' ration book, go to the beach. In other words, you may, within the limits of your 'A' ration book, use your gasoline as you see fit.

Says Lid Is Wholly Off

"The lifting of the ban on pleasure driving means just that. We have no intention of in any way coercing automobile drivers in regard to the proper use of their rations.

"Washington has said that the honor system will prevail. I have just been informed that this statement means that motorists are charged with using their rations within the means for which it was granted. That means just this: A motorist may use the gallon-and-a-half of gasoline a week as he sees fit. He may use it up in one week or accumulate a greater amount for succeeding weeks.

"It is my earnest hope that no one will see fit to abuse his ration. The "B" and "C" card holders particularly have a sacred obligation to see to it that they use their ration only for the purpose for which it was intended, namely essential driving."

Text of Statement

Following is the text of the joint statement issued by the Petroleum Administration for War and the OPA in Washington:

"Gasoline rationing is a war necessity.

"Because of a shortage of transportation it was necessary to institute a system of rationing which would curtail civilian use and assure our fighting forces with sufficient gasoline to successfully prosecute the war. As we improved our transportation facilities our military needs increased and our supply decreased. We cannot curtail our shipment of gasoline to the fighting fronts to joy-ride at home.

"To further curtail consumption of gasoline on the Eastern Seaboard in order to meet an acute transportation problem, a ban on non-essential or pleasure driving was resorted to. This saved gasoline but involved stopping cars on the highways apparently being used for pleasure purposes. This action caused much protest and enforcement has been difficult.

"It has therefore been determined to rely on patriotism of the car owners and to discontinue stopping cars on the highway to determine the purpose for which they are being used.

Up to Individual Driver

"The holders of ration coupons will be expected to use no more gasoline than is absolutely necessary to meet their essential needs. It will be left, however, to the car owner to determine in his own mind and conscience what is essential driving.

"This action should not be interpreted as meaning that there is an increased supply now available for civilians. It should be realized by all that unrestricted pleasure driving is out as long as gasoline is needed for our fighting forces.

"The energy and enforcement effort which has been used in connection with the ban on pleasure driving will be turned to a vigorous prosecution of those who engage and participate in 'black market' gasoline operation at the expense of law abiding citizens who are patriotically supporting their Government in this time of war. Patriotic citizens in every community should help drive out these 'black markets' which take gasoline from those who need it for essential driving and thus divert it to those who use it for nonessential purposes.

"Effective at 12:01 a. m., Sept. 1, legal restrictions on nonessential driving, which have been in effect since May 20, will be lifted."

British Hail U. S. Arsenal As Major Blow to Naziism

By Roscoe Drummond

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 — As Donald M. Nelson was reporting another monthly increase in munitions output, British officials today acclaimed "phenomenal" American production as one of the signal achievements of four years of war and as the greatest contribution to overcoming Allied "unreadiness."

In a statement prepared for the fourth anniversary this week of Germany's invasion of Poland, the British declared that the still mounting power of the American arsenal is proving a disintegrating force to the morale of the Nazis who still can hardly believe what they are now seeing with their own eyes.

"To the enemy, who thought they had the 'ball at their feet' and counted on a quick war," the statement said, "the achievements of Britain, the Empire, the United States, Russia and China must seem almost incredible.

"America's colossal and phenomenally rapid war production must be one of the things they find most difficult to believe—and they can scarcely be blamed for that. For it has even surprised many who had a far better knowledge of American technical genius and industrial potentiality than the enemy.

"But at last the enemy are compelled to accept the grim reality that—to them—fantastic numbers of ships, aircraft and weapons of all kinds—which not so long ago were just 'target-figures'—are now pouring into the fighting fronts in steadily growing volume."

In his thirteenth monthly report today Mr. Nelson reported a 3 per cent increase in the output of munitions during July. Two of the most important production increases included a 17 per cent rise in equipment for the Army Signal Corps and a 25 per cent rise in the delivery of destroyers and destroyer escort vessels.

Negatively, Mr. Nelson disclosed that the construction of merchant shipping was down 4 per cent as compared with June.

Aircraft gained 4 per cent for the month with a 19 per cent increase in fighters and 13 per cent in heavy bombers.

Mr. Nelson is still not satisfied and that is probably the reason production is at its present high levels. The goals are still ahead of actual accomplishment and, he concludes that "if our production goals are to be achieved production stepups must continue during the next six months the good record of production increases of the past year and a half."

New efforts are now being made

Continued on Page 9, Column 6

Strikes Break in Denmark; German Soldiers Rushed In

STOCKHOLM, Aug. 31 (AP)—Harassed German occupation authorities in Denmark, having crushed the last vestiges of a military revolt after two days of violent fighting, were faced today with a new threat as a series of general strikes against their dictatorship broke out in nine cities.

With King Christian X a prisoner in Sorgenfri Castle, most of the Government members jailed or under house arrest and scores of other prominent Danes in prison, Col. Gen. Hermann von Hannecken moved to tighten the German military grip over the country by rounding up all Danish Army and Navy officers.

General von Hannecken rushed troops to areas where strikes were reported paralyzing every type of business. The cities affected were Skagen, Jhoerning, Saeby, Aalborg, Viborg, Aarhus, Grenaa, Fredericia and Svenborg. Extraordinary efforts were taken to prevent spread of the strikes to other industrial centers.

The strikes indicated the Danes were uncowed by threats of drastic penalties, including the capital penalty, under General von Hannecken's martial law decree instituted before dawn on Aug. 29, when he stripped the Government of Premier Eric Scavenius of all power and sent a Nazi captain to tell King Christian, "you are my prisoner."

Free Government Expected

With the sovereign and the Government, which resigned within a few hours, apparently powerless, Danish citizens living in Stockholm expressed belief that political leaders outside Denmark would form a Free Danish Government in London and ally it formally with the United Nations.

Free Danish leaders headed by

Continued on Page 9, Column 7

Rehabilitation Program For Veterans Under Way

By Robert K. Shellaby
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Rehabilitation of discharged servicemen already is setting a pattern which may be widely adopted at the time of full-scale demobilization, it was indicated today at State Headquarters of Selective Service.

As many as 300 a month are being placed in civilian jobs under a program being co-ordinated by Selective Service but highly decentralized so that practically all the work is done by local draft boards.

The boards that selected men for armed service have been given the assignment of caring for those who return in need of advice and help in rehabilitation.

As explained by Lieut. Col. Victor D. Washburn, State Medical Officer for Selective Service, who heads the program for Col. Ralph M. Smith, State Director, it is an outgrowth of rehabilitation voluntarily and unofficially undertaken just after World War I by Col. Lewis Sanders. The latter had commanded an overseas battalion and wanted to help "his boys" get back to proper places in civilian life.

Colonel Sanders now heads the Re-employment Division at national headquarters of the draft, and notices of discharges to local boards carry his signature for immediate action.

Two re-employment committeemen" have been added to each of the 173 local boards in the State, nominated, chosen and held responsible just as if they were one of the five local-board members, Colonel Washburn explained. In many cases, individual board members have taken on the added job, so eager have the boards been to "get going" on demobilization.

Wide Latitude

Great latitude is allowed the committeemen to co-ordinate all local agencies which might be of help in placement of men. Whereever possible the members keep in touch with local offices of the United States Employment Service, Red Cross, relief agencies, and the Veteran's Administration.

Practically all the attention of the program at the moment is directed at those with medical discharges,—those who have been wounded in battle or otherwise disqualified for health reasons, Colonel Washburn said. Men leaving the Army because they are over-age (38) usually don't require help, because they have a job waiting them. Other men are getting discharged in order to take an essential job in industry, and "obviously these men don't need our help," he observed.

As soon as a local board gets notice of the "certificate of discharge" of a man under its jurisdiction, arrangements are made for an interview. If he is entitled to pension claims, he is directed to the Veterans Administration, in case he hasn't filed there yet.

A combination of severe disabilities could bring the veteran as much as $285 a month, it was explained. Pensions are paid according to degree of disability—100 per cent bringing $100 a month. In addition there are payments for anatomical losses.

These are paid for service-connected disabilities, including aggravations of pre-induction conditions.

Those able to work are given the alternative of immedite jobs or training for better jobs.

If financial assistance in an interim is required, Red Cross or other funds are made available if possible. At present, discharged veterans get no bonus or payment other than their salary or disability pension.

Need Not Wait

Veterans need not wait until their local board notifies them of having received the discharge notice. As soon as he wants to, a veteran may call upon his local board for the special assistance, Colonel Washburn pointed out.

"We emphasize great kindness and consideration for these men," he said.

"While some of the men may have a 'legal right' to return to their civilian jobs, we know you can drive a horse to water but not force him to drink. Therefore, we don't press former employers. Often, if an employer clearly doesn't want to encourage the return of a former employee, the employee these days can get a better job with better chances elsewhere. However, we haven't had many cases where employers fail to co-operate.

"Some of the veterans aren't easy to work with. John Jones, who was a house painter at $20 a week, doesn't want to paint houses, he wants to go to work at the Navy Yard at $37.50 a week. If there's no such job for him, we let him 'cook' a while, until he finds that he wants money to set up a home and advance himself—usually after he's found 'the right girl.' Then he'll take a reasonable job. And most jobs do pay well these days," he emphasized.

Turning to another "problem type," Colonel Washburn referred to "Richard Roe, who has been killing people as a soldier. No foreman is going to stand in his way. Richard carries a feather on each shoulder, and they're easy to knock off. We encourage a period of rest or adjustment for this type.

"Business organizations are beginning to phone our headquarters to say they have jobs for disabled veterans. We advise them to list their job openings with the U. S. E. S., because the rehabilitation committeemen are in constant touch with the local or nearest U. S. E. S. office."

All discharged veterans are being given draft classifications as 1C, the same as that of members of the armed forces, the Colonel pointed out, saying that they would not be called up for further service unless their disabled condition were corrected.

Praising the volunteer aspect of the rehabilitation committee work, Colonel Washburn said results are "'way beyond anything you could 'buy.' You can't buy sympathy with money, and these men in the local boards, from all reports, are doing a most satisfactory job."

Montana Lad Heads Home When Youth Balks War Efforts

After hitch-hiking from his home in LoLo, Mont., to New York in efforts to enroll in the American Merchant Marine, and then stowing away on a ship that he thought was bound abroad because the Merchant Marine refused to accept his services until he was 17 years old, Wesley Enochs is today a legitimate passenger aboard a train for his home town.

Wesley was discovered aboard the ship, which put into Boston instead of a foreign port, and he was handed over to the authorities for violating the strigent Stowaway Act. Before Judge Charles E. Wyzanski, Jr., in the United States District Court yesterday, Wesley promised to return to his "Dad" until he reaches his seventeenth birthday next May when he wants to again try to enroll in the Merchant Marine.

Daniel F. Griffin, chief Federal probation officer, took the boy to his own home for supper, provided him with transportation West and a new outfit of clothing. He also arranged for the Travelers' Aid Society to keep an eye on the lad along the way back home.

Weather Reports

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Continued Moderate

Boston and Vicinity: No important temperature changes tonight or Wednesday morning; light to gentle winds.

Southwestern Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Rhode Island: Continued moderate temperatures tonight and Wednesday morning.

Eastport to Block Island: No small craft or storm warnings have been issued.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday, 12:47 p. m.; height 9.9 feet.
Wednesday, 1:09 a. m.; height 9.4 feet.

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United States Army Signal Corps

First National Conference of Heads of Army Transportation Corps Continues in Boston

War's tempo will be stepped up soon, but the Army is ready for any predictable demand, according to Maj.-Gen. Charles P. Gross, Chief of the Transportation Corps, who led discussions today in the midst of the three-day gathering. Shown, left to right, are: Maj. Gen. Frederick Gilbreath, Commander of the San Francisco Port of Embarkation; General Gross; Mayor Tobin, host at the City's luncheon yesterday; Brig. Gen. C. H. Kells, Boston Port Commander, and Maj. Gen. Homer M. Groninger, New York Port Commander.

New England Fliers Blast Nazi Fighters

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Two New Englanders were among the crews of six Marauder B-26 Medium Bombers of a U. S. unit of the Northwest African Air Forces which recently attacked 25 German Fighter planes, shooting down four, probably destroying four others, and damaging an additional two, the War Department announced today.

Not a single American plane was lost in this aerial battle over the Mediterranean, the announcement declared.

The Marauders had just dropped their bombs on an objective in Italy when a flight of 25 Messerschmitt 109's swept toward them. The B-26 gunners went to work, blasting the enemy without halt until the remaining Fighters were forced to turn back to the mainland.

Flight Officer Robert H. Butler of Staples, Minn., was piloting one of the Marauders. His turret gunner, Sergeant Warren E. Gamble of Youngstown, Ohio, reported that a 20mm. cannon shell hit the tail of the plane.

"An ME-109 came diving out of the sun," Sergeant Gamble said, "and I opened fire and hit him with about 50 rounds from one of my turret guns. The tracers were going into the white spinner in front of his motor and apparently forced him to pull away to the right.

"That gave me the chance to rake his belly with .50 caliber bullets. And he was finished because he spun out of sight, leaving two streamers of smoke behind him."

Flight Officer Butler looked from the cockpit and saw the Messerschmitt hit the water.

Then Sergeant Ferdinand L. Gniadek of Pittsfield, Mass., shot down a German plane, and Corp. Rolfe S. Waterman of Evansville, Ind., saw it burst into flames and tear into the water.

Another Messerschmitt was damaged by Sergeant Ernest Saccardo of Charlestown, Mass.

But Staff Sergeant Philip Dross of Meridian, Miss., was the most disappointed man in the flight.

"I fired just four rounds before we left the coast of Italy and then my guns jammed," he said. "For the next 35 minutes I saw the wildest bunch of fights you'd ever want, and I couldn't do a thing about it."

Group of Postal Workers to Retire

Six employees of the Boston Postal District will retire on annuity at the close of business today, it was announced by Patrick J. Connelly, Postmaster.

Two of the group have been employed in the postal service for 50 years. They are: Arthur L. Pickett of Needham, who is Assistant Superintendent of Delivery at the Back Bay Annex, and Hugh R. Duddy of Revere, who is foreman at the North Postal Annex.

The others are: Arthur C. Neale of Cambridge, 41 years in service; Edward J. Dorney of Somerville, 31 years in service; Ernest P. Langton of Quincy, 31 years; and Rudolph Lauterbach of Roslindale, 38.

Bumper Potato Crop

AUGUSTA, Maine, Aug. 31 (AP)—Production of Maine potatoes this fall, Carl R. Smith, State Agricultural Commissioner, predicted Aug. 30, will be between 55,000,000 and 60,000,000 bushels, an increase of about 15,000,000 over last year, the result of an all-time high in acreage plantings.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
An International Daily Newspaper
Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, One, Norway Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $12.00; six months, $6.00; three months, $3.00; one month, $1.00. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)
Entered as second class mail matter at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

More Executive Upgrading Courses at Harvard in Fall

War industry's continuing demand for trained executives will be met by Harvard Business School with its special course for experienced executives, Dean Donald K. David announced today.

Beginnig Oct. 4, the third such session of 15 weeks will provide a full-time intensive course to assist the war effort by upgrading successful executives to enable them to carry broader responsibilities in war industries, Dean David said.

The course is open to men of known ability between 35 and 60. Tuition will be paid by the United States Office of Education as part of its war-training program. Instruction is by the senior faculty of the Business School. This is the only course now open to civilians at the School.

Since the first of these war production courses began last February, 195 executives averaging 40 years in age and $7,000 in salary have attended the two sessions. Several of the men are earning more than $20,000 annually. They have come from all parts of the United States. Most of them have been key men in war industries who were given leave of absence for this special training.

In addition, Dean David explained, manufacturers of a wide range of war equipment are employing the men who took the course on their own initiative as a means of entering war industry.

Geographical distribution of the men who have attended is: New England, 78; Midwest, 51; New York, 32; Middle Atlantic, 21, South, 7; Pacific Coast, 6.

The companies which have sent men to the sessions are Allis-Chalmers Manufacturing Company, American Bosch Corporation, American Screw Products, Ampco Metal, Inc., Bell Aircraft Corporation, Boston Woven Hose & Rubber Company, Butler Manufacturing Company, Cleveland-Cliffs Iron Company, Crane Company, Curtiss-Wright Corporation, Freeport Sulphur Company, Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company, Harnischfeger Corporation, Johns-Manville Corporation, Lockheed Aircraft Corp, McDonnell Aircraft Corporation, Parke, Davis & Co., Pfister & Vogel Tanning Company; Philco Corporation, Quincy Market Cold Storage and Warehouse Company, Republic Aviation Corporation; S. K. F. Industries, Inc., Sperry Gyroscope Company, Inc., Thompson Aircraft Products, Inc., United Air Lines Transport Corporation, Vought - Sikorsky Corporation, Warner & Swasey Company, and Weatherhead Company.

OPA Enlightens Coal Purchasers On Limitations Recently Ordered

Limitations on the purchase of hard coal at retail which Kenneth B. Backman, regional director, says do not constitute rationing, are explained today by the Office of Price Administration in a series of questions and answers:

Q. What types of anthracite are included?

A. Broken, egg, stove, nut, pea, buckwheat and rice.

Q. Is coke included?

A. No. Coke is prepared from soft coal. Most fireplace coal is bituminous and exempt also.

Q. I have burned 12 tons between April 1, 1942 and March 31, 1943. I have four tons on hand. How much may I buy?

A. If you burn anthracite, two tons, unless the smallest full load your dealer customarily delivers to you is more than that. In that case he may deliver a customary load but in no event more than four tons, which would make your supply greater than 75 per cent of your base period consumption.

Q. I burned 10 tons last season and have six tons on hand. How much may I buy?

A. None now. You have 50 per cent of your base year's total already.

Q. I have ordered three tons from my regular dealer, which would bring my bin up to 50 per cent of last year's total. But my dealer is uncertain when he can deliver and I have placed another order with another dealer. Will the limitation order interfere?

A. Yes. You must cancel one order, preferably the second, or you cannot accept either. Your regular dealer will get the coal for you as soon as he is able.

Q. Dealer A has an order from a new customer whom he did not serve last year. He has coal on hand. Can he refuse the order in favor of old customers?

A. No, he must take care of the new customer according to certain rules. For instance, he may require cash or a credit rating, or a statement that the new customer's regular dealer cannot supply him. He does not have to deliver outside his usual delivery radius.

Q. Dealer A has two customers each of whom used 10 tons last year. One has two tons on hand, the other four. May A take his pick of whom to serve first?

A. No, he must serve the former first because he has less than 25 per cent of his base needs and comes in the first priority group.

Portland Launches Three More Ships

Continued from Page 1

two years ago this very area was swampland and tidewater flats. . . ."

In presenting the merit burgee to John D. Reilly, President of the Todd Shipyards Corporation, of which the New England Plant is an affiliate, Admiral Land said:

"We have not licked the submarine menace but it is no longer the threat that it was. . . . You men and women in the shipyards, our valiant seamen of the Merchant Marine and the ever-growing power of our navy and air forces are jointly responsible for this heartbreak for Hitler. . . ."

Mr. McInnis said he expected 11 ships a month from the plant and repeated a warning by Rear Admiral Howard L. Vickery, Maritime Commission Vice-Chairman, that if and when the present shipbuilding program was curtailed, "the least efficient yards will be tapered off first in order that the most economical use can be made of manpower, dollar value and facilities."

Rent Control Issue Goes To Supreme Court

Constitutionality of rent control will shortly come before the United States Supreme Court for the first time as the result of a Georgia court decision, yesterday, questioning the legality of the control act, Edgar J. Driscoll, Regional Rent Director, declared today.

A statement was received by Mr. Driscoll this morning from Washington to the effect that an appeal will be made to the Supreme Court either to uphold or to throw out the rent control act once and for all. Meanwhile, he said, the recent control status quo in New England is unchanged, pending the decision by the Supreme Court.

Once before the rent control act was held unconstitutional by an Indiana Court but was thrown out of the Supreme Court when its method of presentation was held to be improper. Thus the Georgia appeal will be the first actually to call for an out-and-out decision by the highest court in the land.

Other Federal courts throughout the country have upheld the constitutionality of the act, Mr. Driscoll explained. He said many landlords had called his office questioning whether the Georgia verdict gave them the right to ignore rent ceilings.

"Let me caution New England landlords," the rent director warned, "against any feeling that this decision allows them to disregard OPA rent regulations. These regulations are still in effect. They will be enforced and any landlord disregarding them must be prosecuted. The record of New England landlords to date shows a wonderful spirit of co-operation with our office. Needless to say, I confidently count upon a continuance of this co-operation."

Welles Delays His Return to Capital

By the Associated Press

Bar Harbor, Me., Aug. 31

Sumner Welles, Undersecretary of State, today continued his vacation at this exclusive summer resort after canceling train reservations for Washington last night.

A member of Mr. Welles' household said the Undersecretary gave no indications of when he would return to Washington.

Maritime Service Tells Of Need of Mechanics

War Activities in New England

Men who may regard their one-time machinist experience or technology schooling as comparatively unimportant are being urged by the United States Maritime Service to convert their "national asset" into a sea career at least as third assistant engineers in the nation's rapidly expanding "victory fleet."

Broadening its requirements, the merchant-ship agency points out that candidates at least 18 years and eight months of age can get the officer's rating in three months if they have passed three years in a school of technology, majoring in marine or electrical engineering; or if they have had three years experience as a machinist apprentice, including three months in care of marine engines; or if they have had three years' experience as a machinist apprentice plus three months' experience in a vessel's engineroom in any capacity; or if the Merchant Marine Inspector accepts other experience.

Enrollees receive one month's basic training at a Maritime Service training station or ship, plus two months at sea under competent merchant officers. While training, enrollees receive $126 per month, plus quarters, food, uniform, clothing, and study material.

Durham Geared

Schedules for the fall and winter terms at the University of New Hampshire, Durham, have been arranged to coincide as much as possible with the Army Specialized Training Program there so that the faculty, which is teaching both Army and civilian students, can be assured of some rest during the year.

Registration for the fall semester is set for Oct. 11, for all students except entering freshmen, who must register on Oct. 6, it was pointed out.

British 'DE'

Another destroyer-escort vessel, built for the British under lend-lease, and named for British sea heroes, will be christened this week end, it was announced by the First Naval District today.

Similar to the "DE's" being built for the American Navy, the H. M. S. Domette will be christened at the Boston Navy Yard on Friday, sponsored by Carol E. Pyne, nine-year-old daughter of Lieut. Commander Charles C. Pyne, aide to the Yard's commandant. The hull had been previously floated, but christening was delayed until work was nearer completion.

Fewer Officers

Processing of applicants for Officer Candidate Schools has been suspended at Fort Devens under a ruling by Maj. Gen. Sherman Miles, commanding the First Service Command.

The large number of applications on hand and the substantial reduction in OCS quotas have caused the suspension, which is also effective at other FSC posts and installations.

Three months ago, the OCS reviewing board at Devens was interviewing 35 applicants a week, but the number has dropped to about a dozen or so every two weeks.

At present, there are 125 applications approved by the Devens board on file at Command headquarters; no Devens soldiers have been sent to an OCS school for more than a month, it was disclosed.

As the Army approaches its goal of officer procurement, many schools have been discontinued, others curtailed, and the length of courses extended from three to four months.

More Chaplains

The Navy Chaplain's Corps must be "greatly increased in the next 18 months if the religious needs of the expanding forces are to be adequately served," Captain Robert D. Workman, Chief of Chaplains, said today in issuing a call for qualified candidates.

In addition to commissions direct from civilian pulpits, chaplains are being obtained by way of the full-time V-12 college program.

All are given the two-month course at the College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Va. after completing necessary seminary and college courses.

For the V-12 program, the applicant must first be vouched for by his denomination, and inside of two years may qualify for the "finishing school" at Williamsburg under veteran chaplains.

Welfare specialists, or "chaplains' aides," are also being trained; among their duties is helping conduct the musical program.

Vermont's Newest Industry Gets Under Way at Burlington

The Week in Vermont

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MONTPELIER, Vt., Aug. 31 — Work began this week in the ordnance plant of the Bell Aircraft Corporation in Burlington, less than a month after the Buffalo corporation concluded negotiations for purchase of the former Queen City Cotton Co. property there.

No announcement of the number already employed was made but it was understood to be a limited number of skilled mechanics who are operating the first shipment of machines transferred from the Buffalo plant. None but experienced machine workers are being hired at present, but instruction for unskilled workers is expected to begin this week.

Earlier announcements were that the plant would operate with 1,200 employees, but later figures have placed the eventual number to be approximately 3,000.

Meanwhile, a public meeting of landlords and property owners was held during the week in Burlington and a voluntary rent control program adopted to forestall any possibility of Federal Rent Control from being applied in the city.

A four-member investigative panel was appointed at the public meeting, consisting of two landlords and two tenants, and will be prepared to hear grievances. George W. Marks and Eugene A. Luck were named to represent the landlords and Frank A. Marcoux and Lewis Lisman for the tenants.

In addition to the administrative panel, a citizens' enforcement panel was named consisting of Willim T. Harrington and W. Curtis Johnson for the landlords and Prof. E. A. Nuquist and Alderman J. Edward Moran for the tenants, with Mayor John J. Burns sitting ex-officio. This panel will make the decisions from reports turned over to it by the investigating group.

An advisory or consulting panel was also named with Judge Francis D. Foley and Judge Wilsie Brisbin as members.

The meting went on record as requesting immediate lifting of the $200 ban on new construction so that converstion of large homes into apartments may go forward to help relieve the housing shortage as the bulk of the 600 workers to be transferred from the Buffalo plant arrive.

Patrol Boats

Two patrol boats, first wartime product of the Proctor Yacht Works shipyard in Burlington, were delivered to the navy yard in Brooklyn late last week. They are the 11th and 12th naval craft built on Vermont shores of Lake Champlain this year. They sailed to New York via the Lake, the Whitehall Canal and the Hudson River.

New Homes

Construction in September of 40 new homes for workers of the Vermont Copper Company in Strafford has been announced by the State War Production Board. Location of the homes will be on the main road about a mile from the mines, which were recently rehabilitated and put into operation after a lapse of more than 50 years.

Each house will consist of from four to six-family units, with ample garden units for each family. President George Ellis said the copper company had not given up its idea of constructing permanent single houses, although it was thought advisable at this time to go forward with the multiple unit houses.

The mines now are employing 250 men and first concentrates will be produced from the new mills this week. The company has government contracts for 16,000,000 pounds of copper concentrate.

Col. Fred S. Kent of Barre has been named executive officer at the Vermont Selective Service headquarters, succeeding Lieut. Col. Warren B. Steele, who has transferred into active service. Colonel Kent has been medical officer at the headquarters since 1940 and will remain as medical officer in addition to his new duties.

Capt. Merton Ashton of Northfield was appointed assistant executive officer and officer in charge of agricultural deferments.

Colonel Kent, a graduate of the University of Vermont College of Medicine in 1909, was formerly in practice in Waitsfield. In 1924 he became director of a division of the State Board of Health and served until 1940.

Granite State Camp Winding Up Summer

Paul Lacaillade

Last 'Cook-Out' at Camp Waldron

There's an edge to New Hampshire air now, and an occasional splash of red on the maples. These boys of Camp Waldron, at Meredith, are having their last "cook-out" of the season. Waldron and Andover, the adjoining camp for girls, have entertained successive groups of 200 boys and girls for two or three weeks at a time since June. The camps are directed by the City Missionary Society of Boston and sponsored by local Congregational churches.

Union of Italy and France Backed in Sforza Plan

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Even if Marshal Pietro Badoglio, Italian Premier, does not voluntarily want to help the Germans, he is giving them important assistance by his temporizing and failure to come to terms with the Allies, according to Count Carlo Sforza, outstanding Italian anti-Fascist fighter for more than two decades.

"Badoglio is morally lost," Count Sforza declared in an exclusive interview with The Christian Science Monitor here. "What should have been done on the first day of overturn of Fascist rule was to say all that Fascism had done was illegal and without value because Fascism was an artificial creation; therefore, the treaty with Germany has no value at all.

"But Badoglio did just the contrary. The most criminal thing he said was 'We must respect our treaty with Germany.'"

Count Sforza declared that King Victor Emmanuel also "has got to go," that "he went too far in complicity with the Germans.

"The Italians would then have a highly moral and respected position," he added.

Italy, France and Spain

In discussing postwar problems, Count Sforza proposed that the Italians and the French give an example to the world by forming some sort of union "to which a democratic Spain should be admitted." He stressed, however, that he could not outline the future of Italy and that it was for the Italians to choose their own form of government.

"But after the long-range complicity of the monarchy with Fascism, I believe Italy will freely choose a republic and that all Italians will bow with respect and enthusiasm to this decision," he declared.

"The accomplices of Fascism are bound to disappear. A complete new Italy will rise out of the ruins, and I feel quite sure that in a few years the Italian economy will be so strong it will be completely healed of the wounds of the war.

"This is the certainty of the long-range future, but how things are going to turn out in the next weeks or months, it is impossible to say."

Count Sforza voiced the view that if an Allied landing were carried out with "great psychological dignity and skill," if Italy were told that the Allies come not as invaders, but as friends and liberators, that the United Nations fight Fascism, but not the Italian people, and that Fascist crimes will be severely punished, but the honor and territorial integrity of Italy will be respected—such a landing would be received with an enthusiasm "equal only to the enthusiasm with which Garibaldi and his Red Shirts were received in Naples in 1860."

Role in World Affairs

Italy is internationally minded and, therefore, could render good service in the interest of world reconstruction after the war, he said.

Count Sforza told of receiving secret reports from inside Italy that when the British bombarded Turin a few months ago, Italians went to the roofs of their houses waving flags to show their joy at the attack and their hope of liberation. Although no one likes bombardment, there is no reason to believe that this attitude has changed, he added.

In proposing an Italian-French-Spanish international union, he stressed that "the form of confederation is a secret of the future." The organization should leave its doors open to other countries, he stressed.

"Much has been spoken about the unity of Europe," he recalled. "It must begin somewhere. If Briand failed when he proposed the United States of Europe, he failed because he had begun from the end. One has to begin at the beginning."

Opposed to Colonies

He stressed that he was not opposed to European or World Federation, but saw these as end objectives and not immediately practicable.

In regard to Italy's prewar possessions, the Italian liberal said he did not believe in colonies.

"I believe that sooner or later all nations are going to lose all their colonies," he continued. "But to take one of its former colonies away from Italy now might wound Italian feelings, since the three Italian Colonies—Libya, Somaliland, and Eritrea—were among the best administered colonies in Africa.

"Of course, all the Fascist conquests must go, because they have been made against international law. Ethiopia has already gone. Even Albania must be given back its own independence. Moreover, after the criminal invasion of Greece staged by Mussolini, all Italy will be glad to freely offer to Greece the annexation of the Dodecanese Islands now owned by Italy and where the population is overwhelmingly Greek."

Italy and Yugoslavia

Touching Italian-Yugoslav relations, long complicated by the Trieste-Fiume dispute, Count Sforza voiced confidence that with good will on both sides, a solution could be found by the two countries.

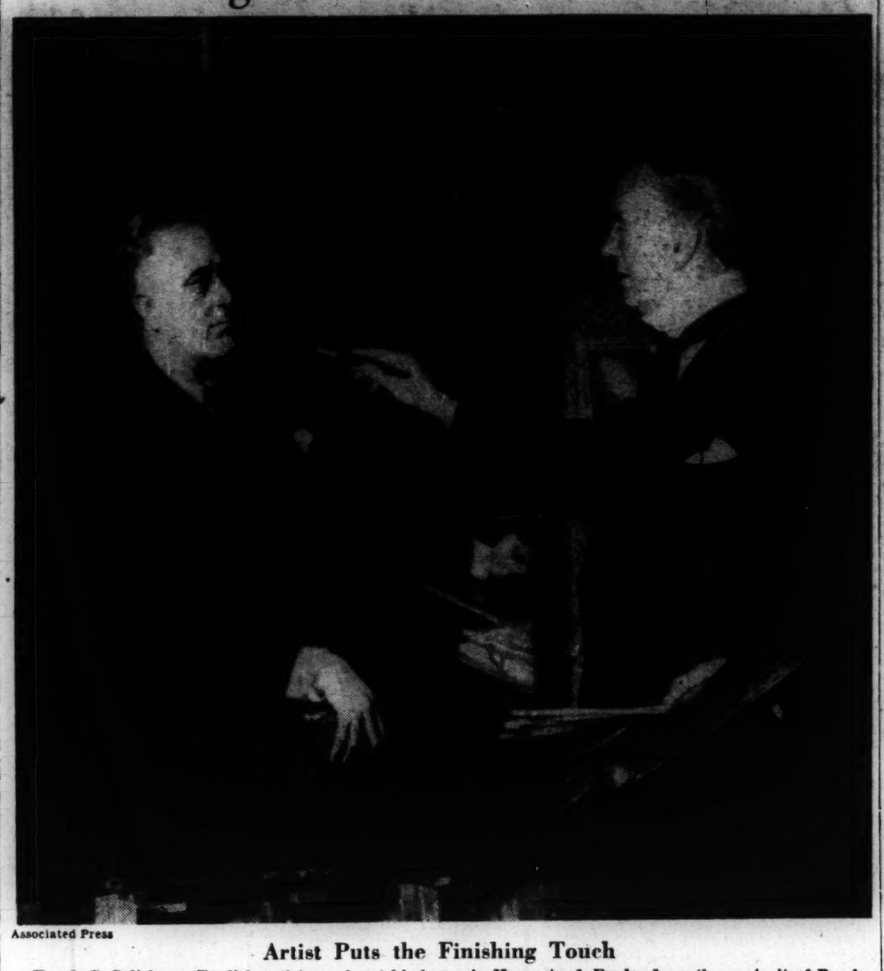
"After all, Italy and Yugoslavia have in common a supreme interest—to be friendly not only because it pays to be so, but because it is the only way to remain on guard against future German menace," he added.

Count Sforza had high praise for United States action in exempting Italians from classification as enemy aliens and said this action had greatly aided the morale of people of Italian extraction in this country. He stressed that while there have been hundreds of cases of Germans or German-Americans engaged in spying or sabotage, there had not been one Italian spy or saboteur identified out of the 5,000,000 persons of Italian blood.

"In Argentina, where Italians are so rich and powerful, they sent 40,000 men to Italy at their own expense during the first World War to fight against the Germans," he recalled. "This time only one went to fight against the Allies. Is this not illuminating as to the state of mind of the 45,000,000 Italians inside and outside of Italy?"

Count Sforza held many important posts in the pre-Mussolini Italian Government, including that of Foreign Minister. Fleeing Italy when the Blacshirts took over, he has been fighting Fascism from exile ever since. He is prominently mentioned in informed quarters as a postwar leader of Italy, as a President of an Italian republic, as a Prime Minister, or in some other high post.

An Englishman Does the President



Associated Press

Artist Puts the Finishing Touch

Frank C. Salisbury, English artist, works at his home in Hampstead, England, on the portrait of President Roosevelt, putting the finishing touches to his work, after which Myron C. Taylor will present the painting to Hunter College in New York City, where it will be hung in the Sara Delano Roosevelt Memorial House in East Fifty-fifth Street.

Navy to Try Coastguardmen On Disobeying Orders Charge

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Fourth Naval District has announced that the Navy will court-martial four guards of the Johnsville, Pa., plant of the Brewster Aeronautical Corporation whose arrests last week precipitated a three-day strike by several thousand members of the United Automobile Workers Union of the Congress of Industrial Organizations.

General Courts-martial will be gin today at the Philadelphia Navy Yard, the District said.

The guards, who are members of both the union and the U. S. Coast Guard Reserve (temporary) and are paid by Brewster, are charged in each case with "disobeying the lawful orders of his superior officer."

The spokesman for the Naval District said his office was unable to define the minimum and maximum possible penalties for the particular offense charged, asserting that it would "depend upon the degree of guilt."

The guards—Richard Belli, Kenneth Bodine, Fred Darling and Robert Spratt—have been confined at the Navy Yard receiving barracks since their arrest. Thirty-eight others arrested later on the same charge have been released in the status of prisoners-at-large. The Navy announcement did not indicate whether they also would be tried.

When the U. A. W. Local voted to end the strike it committed itsel to "work through the courts" for immediate release of all.

The Navy said at the time of the arrests that they refused to take their posts. They had been involved in a dispute with the company, demanding that they be permitted to select their assignments on the basis of seniority.

Immediately after they were taken into custody the local union declared a walkout, then acceded to demands of the National War Labor Board and the International Union that production be resumed. The union resolved, however, to call for another strike vote after a 30-day "cooling off" period required under the Smith-Connally Antistrike Law.

Mary Churchill Says Rugcutters In U. S. Are Best

FORT OGLETHORPE, Ga., Aug. 31 (AP)—Youthful Britons still turn from their war duties to normal recreational outlets, bright-eyed, laughing Mary Churchill said today, but, she admitted, British jitterbugging just isn't up to American standards.

The youngest daughter of Great Britain's Prime Minister and an officer in her country's antiaircraft service, Miss Churchill was here to visit with a portion of the Women's Army Corps, the American counterpart of her own Auxiliary Territorial Service.

Good naturedly answering rapid fire questions during a brief interview, Subaltern Churchill said "of course, we are still having fun" in England.

Jitterbugging? "Surely," she answered, "but we don't do the steps nearly as well as you Americans." Then laughing, she added:

"Oh yes, I try sometimes."

Miss Churchill explained that she did technical work in a mixed antiaircraft battery where she and fellow members handle devices used in aiming and firing the guns.

"We live in barracks at the battery," she said, "and are on call 24 hours a day. But like in ordinary Army life, we get evenings off occasionally."

Serious for a moment, she added: "I wouldn't like to wear a uniform always, but I'm very proud to wear it now."

Her program today called for an inspection of the third WAC training center and the witnessing of a parade before continuing her tour by air.

Mrs. Roosevelt Is Thrilled By New Zealand Hot Springs

AUCKLAND, Aug. 31 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt's New Zealand tour brought her today to Rotorua where she viewed the famed thermal attractions at Whakarewarewa.

With a Maori guide she saw pools of boiling mud and water and exclaimed, "Well, now, that's really beautiful!" when the Pohutu Geyser, playing to a height of 60 feet, shot boiling water and steam into the brilliant sunshine.

Mrs. Roosevelt was cheered at a reception and the crowd sang, "For She's a Jolly Good Fellow."

She visited one of the leading farm districts and expressed keen interest in the work of the landgirls. She saw them milking and mustering cattle and driving teams of horses and tractors.

Then she posed with three of the girls, each holding a triplet lamb.

Tahiti Donates Scrap Rubber

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAPEETE, Tahiti—Through the efforts of an American women's committee and Col. Georges Orselli, Governor of French Oceania, 14,000 pounds of scrap rubber will leave here on the next ship for America.

Search for the war contribution was begun by the American volunteer group last March, and included the Marquesas, Gambiers, Australs, Tuamotu Archipelago, and Society Islands, all of which pledged themselves to Gen. Charles de Gaulle nearly three years ago, and are now under the new de Gaulle-Giraud committee.

Collected by a volunteer group, with the co-operation of Governor Orselli, the seven tons of precious cargo have remained in a Papeete warehouse for a number of weeks, awaiting shipping space.

Ships to America have for some time been bulging with other needed offense materials—copra and pearl shell and phosphate from Tahiti, wool from Australia, nickel from New Caledonia. Now the difficulties of Pacific transportation are being solved.

Due to the co-operation of Governor Orselli, Tahiti's contribution was recently increased by more than a ton. Hundreds of old bicycle tires originally requested by New Zealand, in exchange for new tires arriving from there, were added to the priceless cargo when the Governor made arrangements with the New Zealand authorities.

Weekly Mail by Ship

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PAPEETE, Tahiti—Following on the heels of a recent brief airmail service between this strategic area and the United States, suddenly withdrawn because of the "urgent need of planes elsewhere," Tahiti at least is applauding a new mail service which promises the arrival and departure of mail to and from America each week, by ship.

Even while the possibilities were foreseen that the airmail schedule, which included only diplomatic and commercial mail from the Society Islands, might be expanded to include all correspondence between French Oceania and America, the planes, belonging to the United States Army, were recalled "for heavier duty elsewhere," and the service was suspended.

Substituted now is a regular weekly service by ship, through the co-operation of the American Navy. This includes all types of mail.

Begun ordinarily to take care of the increasing amount of diplomatic and business correspondence from this area below the Pacific front, Tahiti's brief but epochal airmail service, even if limited, contrasted strangely with the former intervals of three, four, and sometimes five months between ships.

The present weekly arrangement, by water, will be somewhat less modern, but will still be a welcome contrast.

Despite a great decline in tourists, and a further decrease in population because of soldiers overseas, the local postoffice reports the mail from the United States has nearly tripled since Pearl Harbor.

HOTEL Mayflower
A few blocks from the Second Church of Christ Scientist - Single from $4; double from $6; 2 room suites from $8 (All with serving pantry)

Italians Expect Invasion May Come at Any Moment

By Edgar R. Rosen

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The people of Italy are expecting an Allied invasion of the Italian mainland at any hour. The loss of Sicily has made a deep impression on them, especially as they recall Benito Mussolini's recent statement that although the enemy would be able to land in Sicily he would be throwr back into the Sicilian Straits.

Moreover, the Italian press—even after the coup d'etat—had hinted that under the King's and Premier Badoglio's leadership resistance in Sicily would stiffen.

Public opinion, therefore, realizes that an invasion of the mainland cannot be prevented and that even a landing at Ostia, 15 miles from the capital itself, must be reckoned with.

Smiles have disappeared everywhere leaving an expression of the deepest gravity, according to advices reaching this country. In fact, the atmosphere has totally changed during the four weeks since Mussolini's downfall. During the first days of the Badoglio Regime, with all buildings bedecked with flags, a paper in Northern Italy wrote "Italy laughs again!"

No Laughs Now

Now, however, the flags have disappeared. The streets of Italian cities are almost empty. Gloom and hopelessness prevail.

In addition, it is claimed that another blow has just been struck at Italian morale in the form of President Roosevelt's Ottawa speech. There is reason to assume the average Italian believed Quebec would lead to a modification of the Allied unconditional surrender demand.

Popular disillusionment recently was expressed by a Rome paper which said bitterly that Premier Badoglio had given the nation joy in seeing the dictatorship overthrown, but "he has not given any guarantees that we will get back our colonies, African possessions and Mediterranean islands."

Disappointment Runs Deep

Even people opposing the Government are dissapointed and Leftist Italian circles hold that the Italian policy of the Allies is deadlocked as the result of a political and psychological mistake.

This situation naturally plays into the hands of the official propaganda agencies and the press leaves no stone unturned to stress this trend. "The enemy," writes the Rome Lavoro Italiano, "shows that he knows nothing of the Italian people."

Authoritative circles in Rome assert that only a Communist Government would dare to make peace with the Allies on the terms of unconditional surrender.

A strong appeal is made to the patriotism of the middle classes. Rome emphasizes that the "despised Italian bourgeoisie" fights and will continue fighting for "freedom which tomorrow will mean order, civilization and humanism."

No Need for Liberation

Popolo di Roma tells its readers that it has been said up till now throughout the world that the Italian people must be freed from Fascism and that they need to be educated for liberty. The paper adds that "we have fully shown that we have no need to be reeducated by anyone, still less to be liberated."

In order to overcome the objection that Italy is fighting for Germany, the Propaganda Ministry tries to point out that Italy is fighting to defend Europe against barbarism. The Rome Tribuna editoralizes therefore that three imperialisms (American, British and Russian) threaten the principle of nationality and with it the future of Italy and Europe. Italy holds to the principle of nationality which asserted itself in the last century on the Continent. And Lavoro Italiano sees "no peace for the tortured Continent without a united and independent Italy."

Very possibly, this propaganda campaign has not been entirely unsuccessful. In fact, there seems to be a certain trend among some sections of the general public to accept official warnings of an eventual destruction of Italian trade, industry and agriculture at face value.

Appeals Made to Rescue Europe's Jews

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, Aug. 31—Appeals for immediate measures to get as many Jews as possible out of Nazi-controlled countries of Europe and for establishment of a Jewish commonwealth in Palestine are the high lights of addresses before the American Jewish Conference at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel here today.

Rabbi Meyer Berlin, World President of Orthodox Zionists and a member of the Jewish National Council in Palestine, voiced the greetings of Palestine Jews to the Conference last night and appealed in their name for formation of a Jewish state there and urged efforts to save Jews in Europe.

Meanwhile, a statement of principles of the recently organized American Council for Judaism, Inc., issued in Philadelphia, backed the New York Conference's call for the earliest possible repatriation or resettlement of all peoples uprooted from their homes by the Axis powers. The statement, carrying the signatures of more than 100 Jewish leaders from all parts of the country, criticized attempts to establish a national Jewish state and a Jewish army and voiced hope for the ultimate establishment of a democratic autonomous government in Palestine, "where Jews, Moslems, and Christians shall be justly represented."

At the New York Conference, Mrs. David de Sola Pool, President of Hadassah, declared that if the Allied nations took effective action, much could be done to help Jews escape from Europe.

"We ask the world why are the children not moving in numbers for which certificates are available in Palestine and placed where we have prepared for them," she said. "Thousands upon thousands of certificates to Palestine are available for other children to join the first 10,000. Places are ready for them, and homes are open. It remains only for the United Nations to join hands with us and do their share as we shall do our share to resuscitate these tens of thousands of children and youth."

Other speakers, voicing similar views were Baruch Zimmerman, Labor Zionist leader; Dr. Nahum Goldmann, member of the Executive Committee of the Jewish Agency for Palestine, and Rabbi Abba Hillel Silver, of Cleveland, Ohio, co-chairman of the American Emergency Committee for Zionist Affairs.

The statement issued in Philadelphia said the American Council for Judaism had been formed "to present the views of Americans of Jewish faith on problems affecting the future of world Jewry as well as their own lives in the present hour of world confusion." For those Jews, it added, "We ask only this: Equality of rights and obligations with fellow-nationals."

The Council was organized last April under the leadership of Lessing J. Rosenwald, Philadelphia industrialist and philanthropist. Jewish leaders in 29 states and the District of Columbia were listed among those indorsing the statement of principles.

Judaism Group Sees Palestine Aim Vitiated

By the Associated Press

Philadelphia, Aug. 31

The American council for Judaism, incorporated last April by Jewish leaders opposing establishment of a Jewish national state, said in its first formal declaration, that the organization believed that "the intrusion of Jewish national statehood has been a deterrent to Palestine's ability to play an even greater role in offering a haven for the oppressed."

"The very insistence upon a Jewish Army has led to a raising of barriers against our unfortunate brethren," it said.

Backyard Biddies Cackling In Tailored Chicken Houses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO—It's beginning to look as if that "chicken in every pot" promise were going to be fulfilled, as a result, though, not of a new prosperity but of a wartime need. In other words the meat shortage, the "red meat" shortage, has made the raising of non-rationed chickens a popular and profitable pastime for the ordinary householder, in the city as well as out in the country.

Evidence that this chicken-raising movement is gaining impetus is shown by a check-up of manufacturers and distributors of tailored chicken houses in the Merchandise Mart here. It reveals rising interest and booming sales in all types of chicken-raising equipment.

The situation is related, it is pointed out, to a "housing shortage" in the chicken field, following a population (fowl) increase in the past year. This jump in rural areas alone was about 132,000,000 head.

At an all-time high, the present chicken population of the country is well above 500,000,000, and this doesn't take into consideration those raised in the cities, where the rate of increase is greatest, it is said by experts.

Whether it is the need and opportunity to turn to chicken raising that has spurred interest in the tailor-made chicken house, or just the other way around, it is revealed here that the pre-fabricated house is in great demand.

The designs being shown in many retail shops and department stores range from the two-story compact types, about like a piano box, to a large roomy structure which actually is intended to double as a hunter's cabin.

The labor shortage plus limitations on materials and on building have made these pre-fabricated structures fill a particular need for the chicken raiser. On the other hand this new item is received with open arms by the retailers as a welcome fill-in for restricted or entirely absent goods.

One of the smaller chicken houses exhibited at the Mart is designed to accommodate nine laying hens. It has a "scratching area" on the ground floor, with a ramp connecting with the "sun deck" equipped with three departmentalized nests, removable roosts, and compartments for charcoal, grit, water, and mash. The second story front is of glass.

Then there is the larger house, 8 feet by 12, and 7 feet, one inch, high. It comes in eight sections and is equipped with hardwood floors, ventilators, triple windows and insulated walls. This is the house which can, in a pinch, the builders note, easily be used as a hunter's haven.

Millionth Training Gun Accepted by Arnold

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Gen. Henry H. Arnold, Army Air Forces Commander, accepted Aug. 30 the 1,000,000th shotgun of the type used for training aerial gunners.

The gun, a Model 12 Winchester, was presented by Thomas I. S. Btak, works manager of the production plant, at a brief ceremony at Bolling Field, District of Columbia.

Hearing Due on Sept. 16 For More Base Pay Raises

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor, announced yesterday that a public hearing will be held in New York City, Sept. 16 on a recommendation for adopting of a 40 cents an hour minimum wage in the wholesaling, warehousing, and other distribution industries.

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For many years the Seaboard Railway has recognized the interdependence of industry and transportation. On the established principle that the welfare of the railroad depends upon the prosperity of its patrons, the Seaboard has been working over a long period of time for the economic development of the territory it serves.

The Seaboard's interest extends beyond the location of new plants. It is equally concerned with the success of all industry served by its Line. Its policy is to provide adequate service and to adjust the freight rates on raw materials and finished products to enable these industries to compete with similar industries whether located in the South or elsewhere.

Remarkable progress has been made in the industrial development of the South in recent years. Present indications point to further expansion in the post-war period.

Seaboard will work in the future—as in the past—as Partners With Industry.

BACK THE ATTACK WITH WAR BONDS

SEABOARD RAILWAY
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'Dark Eyes' at Plymouth, 'Father' at Colonial, Ed Wynn at the Shubert

Russian Temperament Theme of Farce-Comedy

By L. A. Sloper

"Dark Eyes," which opened at the Plymouth last night, is a riotous study of the Russian temperament as its two Russian authors believe Americans see it. The approach allows for certain exaggerations which admirably suit the requirements of the Comic Muse. The result is Pushkin in the manner of Balieff.

As farce comedy, the play has everything. The Slavic soul is given free play, moving abruptly from wild gaiety to furious anger to simple charm to the depths of despair. But the pleasure of some playgoers will be impaired by the unrestrained use of strong language and strong drink.

The piece describes the impact of three penniless Russian actresses upon the household of a Big Business refugee from Washington bureaucracy. The ladies, evicted from their New York apartment and shadowed by a bad check, are rescued by their friend Nicolai, a Georgian prince, who invites them to the home of his fiancee, the daughter of Big Business.

There they bewilder their hosts with their mad arguments over Tchaikovsky and Tolstoy, but soon win them over by the warmth of their affection for the grandmother of the house, "Babushka." Indeed they are so charming that Big Business presently undertakes to be angel to a play they have written, and to pay down the $500 they need to satisfy the extraordinary American requirement that when you draw a check you must have money in the bank.

But complications arise from the fact that Prince Nikko was once the lover of one of the actresses, Natasha, who looks without satisfaction upon his engagement, and from the fact that her friend Tonia is led to misunderstand the generosity of Big Business. When the two women decide that nothing remains but to end it all the inevitable solution is found.

Much of the success of the production is due to the expert direction of Mr. Harris, who has made the most of an excellent company. First among them of course are the three Russian actresses, played with fire by Tamara Geva, with charm by Elena Miramova, and with violence by Ludmilla Toretzka. Mitchell Harris wins sympathy in the Big Business role, Frank Latimore and Audrey Long are attractive young people, Oscar Polk is his amusing self as the butler, Minnie Dupree is a sweet Babushka, and Geza Korvin is a believable fortune-hunter. Stewart Chaney's three settings are pleasing.

'Dark Eyes'

Plymouth Theater — Jed Harris presents "Dark Eyes," a farce comedy by Elena Miramova in collaboration with Eugenie Leontovich, staged by Mr. Harris, settings by Stewart Chaney. For two weeks beginning Aug. 30, 1943. The cast:

Larry Field ..... Frank Latimore
Willoughby ..... Oscar Polk
Grandmother Field ..... Minnie Dupree
Pearl ..... Virginia Tomas
Helen Field ..... Audrey Long
Prince Nicolai Toradji ..... Geza Korvin
Natasha Rapakovitch ..... Tamara Geva
Tonia Karpova ..... Elena Miramova
Olga Gimilevskaya ..... Ludmilla Toretzka
John Field ..... Mitchell Harris

Army Ceremony for Met

A large group of Army nurses will be commissioned on the stage of the Metropolitan Theater Thursday night, as part of the ceremonies arranged for the local premiere of the film, "So Proudly We Hail." The picture, which stars Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, and Veronica Lake, is based on the experiences of eight nurses who emerged from Bataan and Corregidor.

Highlight of the special stage program will be the presentation of Maj. Florence MacDonald, one of the eight nurses who has returned to this country. Maj. Guy Philpot, attached to the 1st Service Command, will swear in the group.

© Paramount

Claudette Colbert, Paulette Goddard, and Veronica Lake
In "So Proudly We Hail," coming Thursday to the screen at the Metropolitan

'Perfect Fool' in 'Big Time' Presides Over Variety Revue

By Edwin F. Melvin

Now that Ed Wynn is in town the season may be considered officially opened.

"Big Time," the variety revue in which he is now starring at the Shubert, is not, strictly speaking, brand new. The skits in which the Perfect Fool participates himself in the midst of his duties as a rambling and loquacious master of ceremonies, have all been done here before. In that respect the show is what the artists might call a retrospective Wynn exhibition.

But the acts which make up the rest of the program provide him with new company. The meandering monologue with which he introduces his fellow entertainers is fresh and sounds spontaneous enough so that it might be suspected that it will change from evening to evening. And the comedian himself has such an infinite variety of expressions in his mobile features that he never seems quite the same.

* * *

The show is not the best that he has adorned in his long career. It seems a little thin and a little leisurely. Perhaps another act or two might help. But so long as the maestro himself is on the stage, that should be enough for his admirers.

He is attired, of course, in the incongruous assortment of hats and coats which are part of his trademark. He contributes once more that hilarious bit in which he becomes entangled with a pair of acrobats. He exhibits a number of his inventions, including his duck hunting equipment. He might have added his ingenious device for eating corn on the cob, but he doesn't. He bustles about again as a dress designer, fashioning yardgoods into costumes on three pretty girls. And he peddles that trick bicycle piano, with Frieda Hempel, the operatic singer, perched upon it this time as his partner.

* * *

The rest of the entertainment runs through a startlingly assorted list. It begins with Captain Proske's cage of tigers act, savoring more of the circus than the stage, that keeps spectators on the edge of their seats. Miss Hempel, making her first appearance in vaudeville, obeys the Wynn exhortations to come down to her audience by singing the "Pink Lady" waltz, "Dixie," and "Tea for Two." Red and Curley divide their efforts between jive dancing and a complicated arrangement of drums. And Jayne and Adam DiGitano contribute some of that so-called ballroom dancing in which none but experts indulge. All this makes up the first act.

For the second, there is Bob DuPont, a juggler who not only knows his trade but exhibits it with a sense of humor; Cross and Dunn, a pair of singers, who run all the way from memories of such notable figures as Bert Williams, Ted Lewis, and Nora Bayes, to a parodied operatic medley; and Eleanor Niles, Nancy Hill; and Nina Crane, who serve as pin-up girls in the Wynn school of gown designing.

For final fillip, Ed Wynn himself, attired in a nightgown and carrying a candle, peers out from beneath the slowly descending curtain to bid his audience good night.

'Big Time'

At the Shubert — Variety revue, presented by Fred Finklehoffe and Paul Small, with a cast that includes Frieda Hempel, Cross & Dunn, Bob DuPont, Capt. Proske's Tigers, Jayne and Adam DiGatano, Red & Curley, Paul La Varre & Brother, Eleanor Niles, Nancy Hil, and Nina Crane.

'Life With Father' Anew

Back for a third visit in Boston, the red-headed Day family of "Life with Father" was warmly welcomed at the Colonial last night. As before, the production was finished in every detail, and the cast entered into the atmosphere and the problems of the 'eighties with gusto.

It was Louis Calhern and Dorothy Gish who headed the family in its first 22-week stay in Boston—at the Civic Repertory Theater. This time it is Harry Bannister and June Walker. Mr. Bannister does not put quite the emphasis into some of the more explosive lines that Mr. Calhern did, but perhaps he contrives to give an impression, back of his sternly autocratic exterior, of more tenderness for his wife. Miss Walker fits perfectly into her role. She is so charming, in fact, that the costumes and conventions of that era of bric-a-brac become a delight instead of a curiosity.

Added today to the well-known attractions of the play is the comforting sense which it gives of the enduring currents of American experience, which have flowed steadily on through previous troublous times, and are still flowing just as steadily in these wartime days. With his wife, four boys, cook, and successive maids gathered around him, the head of the family in "Life with Father" stands, in fact, like an unshaken landmark in American life.

D. M.

'Life With Father'

At the Colonial—Return engagement of the comedy by Howard Lindsay and Russel Crouse, presented by Oscar Serlin; staged by Bretaigne Windust; setting and costumes by Stewart Chaney. The cast:

Annie ..... Jean Martin
Vinnie ..... June Walker
Clarence ..... Bernard Carson
John ..... David Reldis
Whitney ..... Donald Hastings
Harlan ..... Jackie Dimond
Father ..... Harry Bannister
Margaret ..... Violet Holliday
Cousin Cora ..... Katherine Cody Forbes
Mary Skinner ..... Elsa Johnson
The Rev. Dr. Lloyd ..... Harry Irvine
Delia ..... Hope Townsend White
Nora ..... Nellie Burt
Dr. Humphreys ..... Raymond Bramley
Dr. Sommers ..... James Jolley
Maggie ..... Marry McNamee

What's in a Word?

Art requires no interlocutor. If it can be explained in words, it is not art. These are familiar dictums. Yet words do supply the key, as in titles. And words do prepare the way, as in program notes.

Below are printed excerpts from the program notes for Martha Graham's new dance composition, "Deaths and Entrances," as it was informally presented in practice clothes, in two private previews at Bennington College, where it was in rehearsal during July.

The title is a line from a poem by Dylan Thomas. The music is by Hunter Johnson. The set, lighting and properties are by Arch Lauterer, and the choreography by Miss Graham.

* * *

"This is a legend of the heart's life. The action takes place in a room and the halls of an ancient house. It concerns three sisters 'doom-eager' as the three Brontë sisters were 'doom-eager' to fulfill their destiny.

"It concerns the restless pacings of the heart on some winter evening. There are remembrances of childhood, certain dramatizations of well-known objects, dreams of romance. . . . It is 'imagination kindled at antique fires.'

"There are 'Deaths and Entrances' of hopes, fears, remembrances, dreams, and there is ultimate vision.

"This is essentially a legend of poetic experience rather than story of incident. In the secret life of the heart there are invisible actors and 'Deaths and Entrances' with no barriers of period or time. Rather there is a suspension of time and the subsequent intensification of experience at the sight of some simple remembered object: a shell, a glass goblet, a vase.

"All of the objects are used in this sense rather than as stage properties to accompany some specific action. The whole is presented as action due to intensification of experience rather than as everyday seen behavior of body."

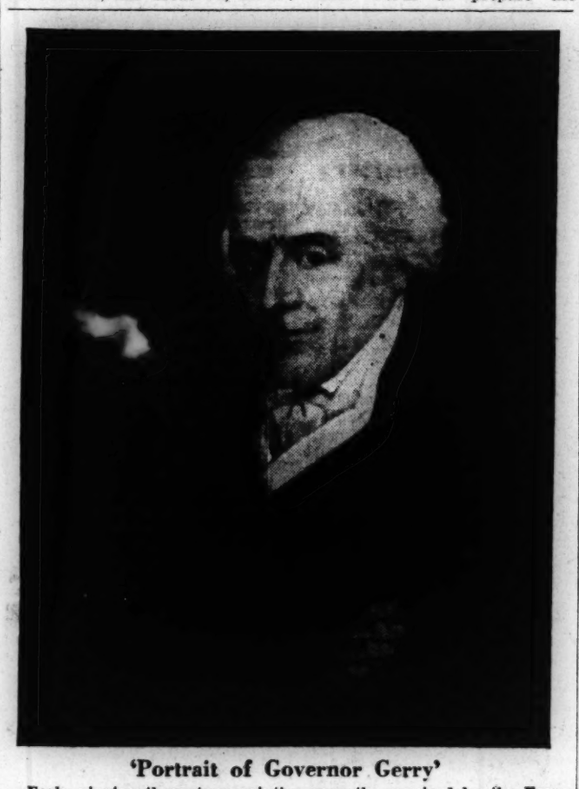
* * *

This work (which the writer has not seen) is evidently not about the Brontës, but about Us, all of Us. It uses the Brontës and their milieu as a flying-field, a starting-off place into the land of common experience in the heart of man. For who has not been flooded with remembrance, a sharp renewal of experience, at the sight of an object—such as an ornament, a piece of china—or felt an intensification of the moment, present or past, or both together, at a sudden sound or thought?

Here words do prepare the heart to receive the new message from the heart. But when the work is publicly shown, as it is expected to be this fall, words will not be sufficient to describe all that is seen and felt. Judging from former Graham works, the overtones and undertones, the subtle and allusive suggestions, will be intimate and personal, yet universal in their application. This is the secret of Martha Graham's greatness—she is in touch with humanity. Her very movement quality is derived from human movement.

However, when the work does come to production, all may be changed. Program and program notes may be entirely different. Miss Graham is a perfectionist, a careful worker. But the substance will remain. Whatever alterations she may see fit to make, it will still be "a legend of the heart's life"—of that, We for whom it is made may be sure.

M. L.



'Portrait of Governor Gerry'
Early nineteenth-century painting recently acquired by the Fogg Museum of Art at Cambridge.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

For Wednesday, Sept. 1
12 noon WMEX 1510kc.

Today on Short Waves

Chungking—10:30 a. m.—News in English. XGOY, 9.63 meg., 31 m.
London—6:15 p. m.—Into Battle. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Moscow—6:48 p. m.—Program in English. RKE, 15.1 meg., 19.7 m.
London—7:00 p. m.—Calling the West Indies. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Guatemala—7:45 p. m.—Liberty Program. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—British Church Leaders Speaking. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.63 meg., 25.6 m.
Caracas—8:30 p. m.—Stories of Venezuela. YVSRN, 6.20 meg., 48.4 m.
Moscow—9:00 p. m.—Comments in English. RKE, 11.9 meg., 25.3 m.
London—9:15 p. m.—Experiment in Freedom: GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GRG, 11.68 meg., 25.6 m.
Panama City—10:15 p. m.—"Isthmus Quiz." HP5G, 11.78 meg., 25 m.
London—11:30 p. m.—English County Songs. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.
London—11:45 p. m.—Meet John Londoner. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.; GRT, 7.15 meg., 41.9 m.; GRX, 9.69 meg., 30.9 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be subject to change.

Today's FM Programs

W67B, Boston (46.7m)

3:00 p. m.—News; FM Varieties.
3:45 p. m.—Horace Heidt's Music.
4:15 p. m.—Novatime.
4:30 p. m.—Music You Want.
5:00 p. m.—News; Band.
5:15 p. m.—"Shall We Waltz?"
5:30 p. m.—Musical Program.
6:00 p. m.—News; Music by Shrednick.
6:30 p. m.—Mario Berini, songs.
6:45 p. m.—Church in the Wildwood.
7:00 p. m.—News; Dinner Music.
7:30 p. m.—Vincent Lopez's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Norman Cloutier's Strings.
8:00 p. m.—News; Golden Gate Quartet.
8:15 p. m.—"Spirit of the Vikings."
8:30 p. m.—Allen Roth's Orchestra.
9:00 p.m.—Sign off.

W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W39B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)

3:00 p. m.—Boston Braves-N. Y. Giants.
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": Music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Press Roundup; Sports.
6:30 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.
7:15 p. m.—Chester Bowles, OPA talk.
7:30 p. m.—"Confidentially Yours."
7:45 p. m.—Fred Lang, news.
8:00 p. m.—Treasury Star Parade.
8:15 p. m.—Volney Hurd, news.
8:30 p. m.—"California Melodies."
9:00 p. m.—Gabriel Heatter, news.
9:15 p. m.—News Service.
9:30 p. m.—The Cisco Kid: drama.
10:00 p. m.—John B. Hughes, news.
10:15 p. m.—Sonny Kendis' Orch.
10:30 p. m.—Paul Schubert, news.
11:00 p. m.—News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Tommy Reynold's Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—"Sinfonietta"; A. Wallenstein.

Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

The Christian Science Monitor presents Volney Hurd, International News Analyst
WNAC Tues., Thurs., Sat. 8:15 p. m. FM W39B W43B

590 660 710 770 850 880 950 1030 1150 1260 1510
500 600 700 800 900 1000 1100 1200 1300 1400 1500 1600
WEEI WEAF WOR WJZ WHDH WABC WORL WBZ WCOP WNAC WMEX

This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
3:00	Across Caribbean ..	Morton Downey, songs ..	"Mary Marlin": sketch .	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	News service	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch .	Giants baseball game ..	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	Johnny Gort Trio ..	United Nations Relief	'Pepper Young's Family'	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Gene Autry and the
3:45	Song Shop, B. Elliot	Program; speaker	'Right to Happiness': sk.	Giants baseball game ..	Cowboy Jamboree ....
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sk etch.	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Dick Stabile's Orch. ....
4:15	Reporter; news	Newscast	Stella Dallas: sketch ..	Giants baseball game ..	Stella Dallas: sketch ..
4:30	Book talk	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch ..	Boston Braves - N. Y.	Jack Leonard, songs ....
4:45	Civilian Defense	'The Sea Hound': drama	Young Widder Brown: sk	Giants baseball game ..	Andy Kirk's Orch. ....
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies:	Musical Poll of Hits ..	"When a Girl Marries":	Sheelah Carter, news ..	Claude Thornhill's Orch.
5:15	Dr. H. J. Van Mook	Musical Poll of Hits ..	"Portia Faces Life" ..	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies .....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	Jack Armstrong: sketch.	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter": sketch.	Irish Melodies .....
5:45	"American Women" ..	"Chisholm Trail"	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service .....
6:00	News comments	Terry and the Pirates ..	News; Sports Reporter..	News service	Sport comment .....
6:15	Edwin C. Hill, news	News Highlights	Frank Colby, talk	Press Roundup; sports..	Moment Musicale .....
6:30	Gloria Carroll, songs	Rhumba Rhythms	Music for Moderns: songs	News from abroad	Sports Music Interlude .
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day ....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery"	Sportscast; music	Fred Waring's Orch.	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory ....
7:15	Harry James's Orch.	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Chester Bowles: talk ..	Richard Salinger: news
7:30	American Melody	Adrian and Alice, songs	"Salute to Youth": Ray-	"Confidentially Yours"	Hoagy Carmichael's mus.
7:45	Hour: songs; cont.	"You and the War"	mond Paige's Or; sol'sts	Fred Lang, news	Hoagy Carmichael's mus.
8:00	Arch Oboler's	Earl Godwin, news	Ginny Simms: inter-	Treasury Star Parade ..	Buddy Clark, songs ....
8:15	"Lights Out"	"Lum 'n' Abner"	views; orchestra	Volney Hurd, news	Ed Barry's Band .....
8:30	Judy Canova Show ..	Noah Webster Says: quiz;	Horace Heidt's Orchestra	"California Melodies" ..	You Shall Have Music ..
8:45	comedy; or.; news ..	Horace MacQuarrie,m.c.	Music for Moderns: songs	Frank DeVol's Or.; songs	You Shall Have Music ..
9:00	"Burns & Allen":	Famous Jury Trials	Quiz Program: Jay C.	Gabriel Heatter, news ..	Classical Album: Millers'
9:15	or.; comedy; guests	Famous Jury Trials	Flippen, conductor	News service	'White Cliffs of Dover';
9:30	Report to Nation ..	Tommy Tucker's Orch. ..	J. Neabitt's Passing Pa-	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Lynn Fontaine, narrator
9:45	Report to Nation ..	Dance orchestra; sports	rade; C. Dragon's Orch.	"The Cisco Kid": drama	Classical Album .....
10:00	"Passport for	Raymond Gram Swing ..	Johnny Mercer's Music	John B. Hughes' news ..	News; defense talk ....
10:15	Adams": dr. series	"Waltz Time"	Ship: songs, comedy ..	Sunny Kendis' Orch.	"Voice of Poland": dr...
10:30	Congress Speaks	'Silver Nocturne': music	"Beat the Band": Hilde-	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News: World War II	'Silver Nocturne': news	garde; Bob Grant's Or.	Musical Roundup	Sonny Donham's Orch. ..
11:00	News; News An'lysis	Newscast	News; baseball scores..	News service	Johnny Messner's Orch.
11:15	Rideout; music	Harry Green's Orchestra	Hugh Baillie, Pres. U. P.	Tommy Reynold's Orch..	Les Brown's Orch. .....
11:30	Raymond Scott	Fishermen's Program ..	"Music You Want"	Alfred Wallenstein's Sin-	Day's End; music .....
11:45	Show; orchestra ..	Swing Shift Music; news	"Music You Want"	fonietta; I. Phillipp ..	Day's End; news .....

Wednesday's Programs

	WEEI-590kc-CBS	WHDH-850kc-BLUE	WBZ-1030kc-NBC	WNAC-1260kc-MBS	WMEX-1510kc-100m
7:00	Top o' the Morning ..	Air Express Music	News; Musical Clock	Organ Melodies	
7:15	News; talk	Newscast	Pope Pius XII	News comment	
7:30	Music; news	Musical program	News service	Music; Band Box	N E Fellowship: religious
7:45	News; war summ'ry	Musical program; news.	Reveille Roundup	'Good Morning'; 'Salute'	N E Fellowship: religious
8:00	News of the World.	News commentator	Musical Toast	News service	Musical Timetable .....
8:15	Caroline Cabot	Air Express Music	Pope Pius XII	"George & Dixie"; news	Musical Timetable .....
8:30	Carl Moore's Show ..	News service	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable	
8:45	Carl Moore; news ..	Newscast	Herb Lewis & Melodeers	Morning Moods	Musical Timetable .....
9:00	"Morning, Ladies" ..	The Breakfast Club	Home Forum: talk	News; Ruth Moss Int. ..	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:15	Musical Yesterdays.	The Breakfast Club	Church in the Wildwood	Ruth Moss Interviews ..	Scandinavian Melodies ..
9:30	Musical Yesterdays.	The Breakfast Club	Treasury Star Parade ..	Spotlight Revue	"Waltzing With You" ...
9:45	Food Fair; talk	The Breakfast Club	"Between the Lines" ..	Musical Roundup	"Waltzing With You" ...
10:00	"Valiant Lady"	Morning Market Basket.	"Lora Lawton": sketch ..	English Interpretation of	Musical program .....
10:15	American Stories ..	South American Magic ..	"The Open Door": sk...	Address by Pope Pius ..	L. Crossman, talk ....
10:30	Honeymoon Hill ...	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	"Helpmate": sketch ...	Yankee House Party: va-	Shopping With Marie
10:45	Bachelor's Children	"Tops in Bands"	'Woman of America': sk	riety show; orchestra .	Mason .....
11:00	"What's the Date?" ..	Breakfast Music	"Road of Life": sketch.	Stanley Dixon, news	Kick-Conga .....
11:15	"Second Husband".	Breakfast Music	"Vic and Sade": sketch.	New England Cupboard ..	"Music for You" .....
11:30	"Bright Horizons".	News	"Snow Village": sketch.	Happy Joe and Ralph:	Melody for Meditation..
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	"Uncle Ned's Varieties".	"David Harum": sketch.	songs; Imogene Wolcott	News service .....
12:00	Kate Smith Speaks.	Newscast	News; Hum and Strum...	Boake Carter, news	Monitor Views the News
12:15	"Big Sister": sketch	Bond Wagon Quiz	Chet Gaylord, songs	'At the Console"	The Pepper Shaker ....
12:30	"Helen Trent": sk.	National Farm and Home	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday" ..	Hour; speakers; music ..	Marjorie Mills, talk	Musical Roundup	Italian Melodies .....
1:00	"Life Beautiful" ..	'Baukhage Talking,' news	"You're Telling Us!"	News service	Italian Melodies .....
1:15	"Ma Perkins"	Edward MacHugh, hymns	"You're Telling Us!"	Hank Lawson's Band	Italian Quarter Hour ...
1:30	"Vic and Sade"	ABC's of OPA	"Editor's Daughter"	Musical Roundup	Religious program .....
1:45	"The Goldbergs"	Fishermen's Pgm.; news	News service	Cedric Foster, news	Religious program .....
2:00	Serial drama	Home Front: Int.; music	Guiding Light: drama ..	News; Musical Roundup.	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:15	Serial drama	Mystery Chef; food facts	"Lonely Women": sketch	"Yankee Kitchen"	Melody Mystery Contest.
2:30	"We Love and Learn"	Ladies, Be Seated	"Light of the World" ...	Open Commentaries	Musical Novelty .....
2:45	"Pepper Young's ...	Ladies, Be Seated	W'man's recital	Across the Footlights ..	News service .....
3:00	Across the Caribbean	Morton Downey, songs ..	"Mary Marlin": sketch ..	Telegraphic report: Chi-	Musical Fantasy .....
3:15	News	Air Express Music	"Ma Perkins": sketch ..	cago - Cincinnati base-	Musical Fantasy .....
3:30	Johnny Gart Trio ..	State Dept. of Education:	Pepper Young's Family.	ball game	Gene Autry and Cowboy
3:45	Doris Tirrell, organ	speaker; orchestra	'Right to Happiness":	Telegraphic report; Chi-	Jamboree .....
4:00	Your Home Front	Air Express Music	Backstage Wife: sketch.	cago - Cincinnati base-	Woody Herman's Orch...
4:15	Reporter; news	News cast	Stella Dallas, sketch ..	ball game	Art Jarrett's Orch. ....
4:30	Victory Council	Air Express Music	Lorenzo Jones: sketch ..	Chicago-Cincinnati base-	Harry James' Orch. ....
4:45	Garden Almanac	"The Sea Hound": dr....	Young Widder Brown: sk	ball game	Sammy Kaye's Orch. ....
5:00	Five O'Clock Follies:	Musical Poll of Hits	"When a Girl Marries" ..	Sheelah Carter, news ..	Red Nichol's Orch. .....
5:15	Evelyn Hoyt, m. c.	Musical Poll of Hits	"Portia Faces Life"	Sports Matinee	Irish Melodies .....
5:30	Five O'Clock Follies	"Jack Armstrong"	"Just Plain Bill": sketch	"Chick Carter," drama ..	Irish Melodies .....
5:45	American Women	Riding the Range	'Front Page Farrell': sk.	"Superman": sketch	News service .....
6:00	Comment; news	Terry and the Pirates...	News; sports reporter...	News service	Sports news .....
6:15	Musical program	Newscast	Kay Ivers; Melodeers....	Press Roundup; sports ..	Singing contest .....
6:30	Hollywood Snapshots	Bing Crosby, songs	Music for Moderns: songs	News from abroad	News; Musical Interlude
6:45	News; 6:55 J. Harsch	Stars in Revue	Lowell Thomas, news	Sports; music	Sports of the Day .....
7:00	"I Love a Mystery" ..	Sports; music	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr., news.	March to Victory ....
7:15	Harry James' Orch. ..	Anthony Bruno's Orch..	J. W. Vandercook, news.	Ted Cole; Bobby Morris.	Richard Salinger: news.
7:30	"Easy Aces": sketch	The Lone Ranger; west-	Harold L. Ickes: "Oil"	Duke Ellington's Orch. ..	The Lyric Theater ....
7:45	"Mr. Keen": sketch ..	ern drama	John Barry, comments ..	Duke Ellington's Orch. ..	Your Army .....
8:00	Sammy Kaye's Or...	Earl Godwin, news	"Mr. and Mrs. North":	"Sing Up the News"	Bing Crosby, songs ....
8:15	Sammy Kaye's Or..	Lum 'n' Abner: sketch ..	comedy mystery drama	"Impact," Leo Cherne ..	Ed Barry's Band .....
8:30	Drama, with Jean	Manhattan at Midnight:	Tommy Dorsey's Orch. ..	'Take a Card': quiz with	Attuck's Chorus .....
8:45	Hersholt; news	Jim Ameche, narrator..	Tommy Dorsey's Orch. ..	Wally Butterworth	Attuck's Chorus .....
9:00	Lionel Barrymore: ..	'John Freedom": drama	"A Date With Judy"	Gabriel Heatter, news	Classical Album: Ravel's
9:15	"Mayor of Town" ..	'John Freedom": drama	"A Date With Judy"	News service	Quartet in F .....
9:30	Jack Carson Show: ..	Del Courtney's Orch.	Mr. District Attorney, dr	"Soldiers With Wings":	Classical Album: Ravel's
9:45	comedy; music	Orchestra; sports	Mr. District Attorney, dr	drama; guest; orch.	Quartet in F .....
10:00	Moments in Music: ..	Raymond Gram Swing	Kay Kyser's College of	John B. Hughes, news ..	News service .....
10:15	M'Dowell & Cadman	"Waltz Time"	Musical Knowledge	Sonny Kendis' Orch.	Your Army .....
10:30	Elwell's Weekly" ..	"Silver Nocturne"	Kay Kyser's College of	Paul Schubert, news	Tommy Carr's Orchestra
10:45	News; World War II	"Silver Nocturne"	Musical Knowledge	Musical Roundup	Art Kassel's Orch. ....
11:00	M. Gould's Orch.; ..	News	News; baseball scores..	News service	Duke Ellington's Orch...
11:15	Alec Templeton ...	Harry Green's Orchestra	Richard Harkness, news	Sidney Howard's Orch....	Dick Jurgens' Orch. ....
11:30	Music; news & Sports	Fishermen's Program; mus	Music You Want	Mal Hallett's Orch.	Day's End; music .....
11:45	Analysis; 'Jones'	Ladies, Be Seated	Music You Want	Tony Pastor's Orchestra.	Day's End; news .....

Entertainment Timetable for Today in Greater Boston

Plays

Wilbur—"You Can't Take It With You," by Moss Hart and George S. Kaufman. Starring Fred Stone. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Plymouth—"Dark Eyes," by Elena Miramova and Eugenie Leontovich. Featuring Tamara Geva, Elena Miramova, Ludmilla Toretzka. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Shubert—"Big Time," presented by Fred Finkelhoffe and Paul Small. Starring Ed Wynn. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Colonial—"Life With Father," comedy presented by Oscar Serlin. Featuring Harry Bannister, June Walker. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

Little Theater

Cambridge Summer Theater, Brattle Hall—"Little Darling," comedy by Eric Hatch. Starring Jeanne Cagney. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

Films in Boston

Exeter—"Hangmen Also Die," Brian Donlevy, Walter Brennan. 2:10, 5:30, 8:55. "All By Myself," Evelyn Ankers, Patric Knowles. 4:20, 7:45.

Fenway—"Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 12:55, 3:50, 6:45, 9:40. "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 11:40 a. m., 2:30, 5:20, 8:15.

Keith Memorial—"Hers to Hold," Deanna Durbin, Joseph Cotten. 10:45 a. m., 1:30, 4:20, 7:10, 10. "Mexican Spitfire's Blessed Event," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol. 9:40 a. m., 12:30, 3:20, 6:05, 8:55.

Kenmore—"Stand By for Action," Robert Taylor, Charles Laughton. 2:40, 6, 9:25. "Hi Ya Chum," Ritz Brothers. 1:20, 4:40, 8.

Majestic—"Blossoms in the Dust," Greer Garson. 10:13 a. m., 2:02, 5:51, 9:40. "Navy Blues," Ann Sheridan, Martha Raye, Jack Oakie. 12:01, 3:50, 7:39.

Metropolitan—"Nobody's Darling," Mary Lee. 10:13 a. m., 1:28, 4:53, 8:08. "Watch on the Rhine," Bette Davis, Paul Lukas. 11:28 a. m., 2:43, 6:08, 9:23.

Modern—"Pride of the Yankees," Gary Cooper. 10:25 a. m., 1:55, 5:30, 9:05. "Aerial Gunner," Chester Morris. 9:10 a. m., 12:35, 4:10, 7:40.

Orpheum—"Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 10:40 a. m., 1:35, 4:30, 7:25, 10:15. "Two Senoritas From Chicago," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 9,30 a. m., 12:20, 3:15, 6:10, 9:05.

Paramount: "Stormy Weather," Lena Horne, Bill Robinson. 10:45 a. m., 1:35, 4:20, 6:55, 9:30. "Alaskan Highway," Richard Arlen, Jean Parker. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3:05, 5:40, 8:15.

RKO-Boston—"Appointment in Berlin," George Sanders. 10:50 a. m., 1:55, 4:55, 7:40, 10:20. Stage Show: 12:25, 3:30, 6:35, 9:10.

Scollay—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 10 a. m., 12:55, 3:45, 6:40, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 11:45 a. m., 2:40, 5:30, 8:20.

South Station Theater—"Beyond the Line of Duty," "Sucker List," "Man Who Changed the World," "Whispers," "That's Why I Left You." Latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"Destroyer," Edward G. Robinson. 12:54, 3:57, 7, 10:03. "Two Senoritas from Chicago," Joan Davis, Jinx Falkenburg. 11:43 a. m., 2:40, 5:49, 8:52.

Telepix—"USSR Fleet in the Arctic," "Cactus Country," "The Mormons," "Copper Mines," "George Givot," "The Amphibious Command," "Adventure in the South Seas." Digest of World News, featuring the Roosevelt-Churchill Meeting. Continuous 10:30 a. m. to midnight.

Trans-Lux—"Thumbs Up," Brenda Joyce, Richard Fraser. 9:30 a. m., 12:05, 2:40, 5:20, 7:55, 10:35. "My Favorite Blonde," Bob Hope. 10:45 a. m., 1:20, 3:55, 6:35, 9:10.

Uptown—"Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. 2:35, 5:55, 9:15. "Follow the Band," Leon Errol, Frances Langford. 1:30, 4:40, 8.

Washington Street Olympia—"Coney Island," Betty Grable, George Montgomery. 10:20 a. m., 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:30. "Henry Aldrich Swings It," Jimmy Lydon. 9:15 a. m. 12, 2:45, 5:35, 8:40.

Films in Suburbs

ALLSTON — Capitol: "Bombardier," Pat O'Brien, Randolph Scott. "Air Raid Wardens," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 8.

Allston: "Something to Shout About," Don Ameche, Janet Blair. "Quiet, Please, Murder," George Sanders. 1:45, 8.

ARLINGTON — Capitol: "Dixie," Bing Crosby, Dorothy Lamour. "Harrigan's Kid," William Gargan.

Regent: "The More the Merrier," Jean Arthur, Joel McCrea. "Payoff," Lee Tracy, Tina Thayer.

BRAINTREE—Braintree: "Arabian Nights," Jon Hall, Sabu. "Get Hep to Love," Gloria Jean 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

BRIGHTON—Egyptian: "Lady of Burlesque," Barbara Stanwyck. "Ox-Bow Incident," Henry Fonda. 1:50, 8.

BROOKLINE—Brookline Village: Action in the North Atlantic," Humphrey Bogart, Raymond Massey. "Devil with Hitler," Alan Mowbray.

Coolidge Corner: "Mister Big," Donald O'Connor. "Two

Cambridge Red Cross Gets Able Chief

Women's Activities

By Alice Myers
Assistant Women's Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Marion Crawford Adams brings to the executive directorship of the Cambridge Chapter of the Red Cross an administrative ability proven in almost every branch of Red Cross work and an enthusiasm kept aglow by her deep interest in people.

Three bright red chevrons on the sleeve of her light blue uniform account for 12 years of service. Three bars below the chevrons record one more year apiece, but together they only go back to 1928, when the Red Cross began awarding service stripes. Her active association with the organization antedates her sleeve insignia and covers chapter work in several states as well as service with the national headquarters in Washington, D. C.

This is the first time a job has brought her North, however, and she is looking forward to becoming acquainted with this part of the country. "If I could be accused of any hobby," she said, "it would be of traveling and meeting new people." Each section has its own interesting idiosyncracies, according to Mrs. Adams, but she finds that good, fundamental community organization is the same everywhere. Community leaders the country over think alike for the good of the whole, she declared.

Awareness in Cambridge

Still busy getting oriented in the Cambridge Chapter, Mrs. Adams says she has found "an extreme awareness of the responsibilities facing the Red Cross on the part of the various committee chairmen she has interviewed."

She feels that one of the biggest jobs confronting the Chapter is that of interpreting the Red Cross to the community at large and interesting people in participating in all the vital services which it is obligated to render. Recruiting nurses both for the armed forces and the home front is of major concern right now, she emphasized.

"The need for nurses is recognized by our own workers," she said, "but somehow we have failed to get it over to the public. That is what we must concentrate on."

Mrs. Adams is a strong advocate of local preparedness for disaster relief. Her experience as an area director in disaster operations has convinced her of the economy as well as the wisdom of thorough preparation. The Cambridge Chapter, she is glad to find, has done good work in arranging shelters and mobilizing the relief services and equipment that would be needed in case of air raids or other disaster.

The Red Cross is not "called in" on disasters, Mrs. Adams explained. It is already there. If the local chapter is meeting its charter obligations, it is prepared to function on the spot.

If the disaster is of such proportions that local personnel and finances cannot cope with the situation, National Headquarters is notified and it dispatches whatever additional assistance is needed. It was from the National office that Mrs. Adams was sent to direct relief work in the Mississippi and Ohio floods of 1937. She has also served in numerous hurricane disasters.

Hurricane Experience

At the time of the hurricane which hit New England, Mrs. Adams was executive director in Norfolk, Va. The office there was warned 24 hours ahead of the approach of the storm. Within a few hours 600 workers were mobilized in the city, shelters opened, and all the expectedly dangerous areas evacuated. No matter that the hurricane had moved out to sea by the next morning. It was better to be prepared for the worst, Mrs. Adams maintains.

During her seven years in Norfolk, she was loaned to the national staff for three or four months out of each year to direct campaigns or relief work. Other cities which have claimed her endeavors are Savannah and Atlanta, Ga., Jacksonville, Fla., Baltimore, Md., and Greensboro, N. C.

Just previous to her Cambridge appointment, Mrs. Adams served as executive director in Westchester County, N. Y., which comprises about 38 Red Cross branches. She studied social work at the University of North Carolina, the University of Chicago, and in Baltimore, including some work at Johns Hopkins.

As soon as she can locate an apartment, Mrs. Adams' 11-year-old son, Allen, and her mother, Mrs. A. F. Crawford of Norfolk, will join her here. This is the first time, she says, that she ever had the courage to take a job in a place where she didn't know a person. She spent her first Saturday afternoon taking a horse-drawn sightseeing tour of Boston.

By a Staff Photographer

New Director Discusses Plans

Mrs. Marion Crawford Adams, standing, new Executive Director of the Cambridge Chapter of the Red Cross, discusses nurse recruitment with Mrs. Thorvald Ross, member of the Executive Committee, who is in charge of this phase of the work.

Ambulance Presentation

The National Society New England Women will present an ambulance named "The New Englander" to Maj. Gen. Thomas Terry, Army, Second Command, at the Soldiers and Sailors Club, New York City, on Sept. 10. Mrs. Leon Bushnell, President General, will make the presentation, with Mrs. Raymond D. MacCart, Secretary General and war project chairman, presiding at the ceremony.

The various Colonies of the Society have contributed enough money for two ambulances, and according to Mrs. MacCart this is just the beginning of their war effort. At the Congress in Syracuse last May, the Society purchased $1,500 worth of war bonds and each Colony agreed to make one or more afghans for military hospitals. Several of these have already reached their destinations.

From Reveille To Lights Out At Boot Camp

Diary of a Boot

Everett Smith, who recently enlisted in the United States Coast Guard as a Temporary Reservist, and who, like many others in various occupations, gives 12 hours' service each week on the Boston water front, describes in diary form a week spent, along with 100 other T. R.'s, in boot training at the Coast Guard Indoctrination School at Fairhaven, Mass. This is the second of a series of six daily articles.

By Everett M. Smith, U.S.C.G.T.R.
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

FAIRHAVEN, Mass., Tuesday—Beating reveille again! Let's see, yesterday morning found us tumbling down the stairs and out into the street in front of the barracks for those early morning calisthenics. It's raining this morning. Wonder if we go out as usual.

Standing far enough apart so that we could swing arms without clipping those next to us, we whirled our arms, bent our knees, twiddled our feet, leaned this way, leaned that way, puffed, wheezed, and bent and twisted some more. Faster, faster, grew the tempo of the leader. He sure is out to rid us of all our kinks. That was at a quarter past six.

"Chow Down" was a welcome relief at 0700. And we made quick work of the bacon, scrambled eggs, cereal, fruit, bread and butter and coffee.

"Colors" at 0800 brought our first real line-up. A bit of shuffling here and there brought symmetry to our ranks. We were divided into four platoons of three squads each, and told to look our nearest neighbors over well. They were to be with us all week. Squad and platoon leaders were selected, and, before the salute to Old Glory promptly at 0800, we heard a few admonitions about untidy rooms, boisterous talking and other "misdemeanors" from our commanding officer. "Clothes post" duty loomed for violators.

Two-Hour Lecture

"Watches" were posted for the week. Each of us was to serve in rotation for two hours some night during our stay. Then we "fell out" for classes, which assembled promptly. The next two hours found us packed into a lecture hall. Notebooks were passed out, and we were crammed on port security, basic qualifications of a sentry and the history, duties, and laws of the Coast Guard. We learned about sabotage, beach patrol operations, and identification cards.

Then we were mustered for drill, which took place in the yard of the high school, next door. Hoarse from barking orders to previous classes, our drill master kept us "on the ball" with frequent orders of "Ears open!" "Mind on your orders!" and "Watch that order of execution!"

About ready to drop under the broiling sun, we almost shouted when the mess call sounded. Afternoon brought lectures on gunnery, safety rules, and many "think-twice" and "Bring-'em back - alive - Frank-Buck-style" safety cautions. We made sketches from the blackboard drawings. We filled more pages in our notebooks. We were told again and again to study up on this or that in our "spare time"!

We Drill Again

And, when fingers lagged with weary pencils, we were marched out onto the drill field for another two hours of "Left flank—march!" "Right column—march!" until the perspiration ran freely, and we puffed plenty. Most of us, you know, are no longer as young as we were once.

Fifteen minutes before mess, we were released. But, immediately after that welcome rest—the only time we really relaxed—we were hauled back into the class room for another two hours of beach patrol instruction. It stretched to nearly three hours.

The few minutes before taps found most of us poring over masses of accumulated notes, grabbing a chance to shave while the mirror was free, or lying in our bunks studying. There was only one chair in our room for four. But, that was one chair better than some fared who were packed six and eight to a room.

Kerrigan, Curley Seek Nominations For City Council

John E. Kerrigan of South Boston, former State Senator and member of the City Council, and Paul G. Curley, of Jamaica Plain, son of Representative James M. Curley, have taken out nominations for the Boston City Council in Ward 7 and Ward 19 respectively.

Mr. Kerrigan, recently honorably discharged from the Army after a year of service, was a member of the Council from 1934 to 1939. In 1938 he was Council President. He is seeking the Council position now held by Thomas E. Linehan, Lieutenant Senior Grade in the Navy, who will not run for re-election.

Mr. Curley will be seeking the Ward 19 office now held by James M. Langan, a Navy lieutenant who is retiring from office.

Entrance of Mr. Kerrigan in the Council race increases the possibility of a lively contest for the Council presidency which bids fair to become a free-for-all in view of Mayor Tobin's expected Army commission. The Council President, elected annually by a majority of the 22 members, becomes Acting Mayor in the absence of the city's chief executive, with a salary of $10,000 a year in addition to the councilman's pay of $2,000.

Disaster Feeding Program Adopted

As an outgrowth of war conditions, Massachusetts restaurants have been mobilized in a disaster feeding program in co-operation with the Boston Metropolitan Chapter of the American Red Cross, it was revealed today by the Massachusetts Restaurant Association.

Through the Association, Bay State restaurants will be called upon to furnish hot food immediately upon the occurrence of any disaster involving masses of people. This first-aid will be kept up for at least 24 hours or until the Commitetee on Public Safety can take over.

At Red Cross headquarters in Boston is a large map of the State, supplemented by a detailed filing system listing restaurants. A dozen large commissaries, open day and night in the usual course, are available to prepare bulk servings of food in record time. It is estimated that an unlimited number of persons could be fed, provided food supplies were at hand.

Clothing for Needy Greeks

Fay

First Results of Drive Viewed

Thomas A. Pappas, Regional Director of the Greek War Relief Association, views with pleasure some of the first cases of clothing received by the Association in its new clothing drive which is being launched throughout New England this week.

Clothing Asked for Greece

Greek and non-Greek friends of Greece throughout New England are being asked to share their clothing supplies with the Axis-stripped people of Greece. A clothing drive launched on Sunday at the Greek Cathedral in Boston is being carried out by committees throughout New England, under the auspices of the Greek War Relief Association.

Four committees for Greater Boston, one each for Worcester, Lowell, Haverhill, Portland, Maine, and other centers were appointed at the meeting on Sunday. The Greek churches in each community will act as clothing depots.

Contributions will be channeled through Boston, en route to the Association's warehouses in New York, where they will be stored in readiness for immediate shipment when shipment becomes possible.

The first donation in the new drive was 50 cases of clothing and blankets from The Christian Science War Relief Committee in Boston.

Beal Pardon Sought

Mrs. John W. Beal or Hanover, wife of a former State Public Works Commissioner, conferred with Governor Saltonstall today regarding a pardon petition for her husband, now serving a one-year term after conviction of conspiracy.

Italians Said to Await Allies' Gift of Republic

"The Italian people will come into the war on our side if the United Nations give them the democratic republic for which they yearn," Lieut. Col. Randolfo Pacciardi, anti-Fascist leader of the Garibaldi brigade in the Spanish Civil War, told a mass meeting in Faneuil Hall last night.

The meeting was called by the Massachusetts Committee of the Friends of Free Italy.

"Unconditional surrender is all right for the King of Italy and for Prime Minister Pietro Badoglio," Colonel Pacciardi said, "but not for the Italian people. The people are anti-Fascist. Do you imagine that after 21 years of unimaginable tortures and agonies, the people will thank the King and Mussolini's chief of staff for imposing this frightfulness upon them?"

Colonel Pacciardi insisted that in Europe, in particular, this war must be understood in terms of the great over-all social struggle between privilege and the people.

"This upheaval is a species of earthquake," he said, "of which Europe is the epicenter." There are two Europes struggling for supremacy; a modern feudalism trying to retain its privilege, and the common people who are essentially revolutionary in Europe. The war, he said, is nothing but an effort by privilege to use Fascism to perpetuate itself.

Colonel Pacciardi spoke with telling effect because, as he said, his whole life had been without peace. "One generation has suffered from several dozen wars, revolts, revolutions, counter-revolutions in the interim between World War I and this one. Always, on every front, it has been the same war against Fascism, the war for free men against those who would enslave. It is all one war, a great international civil war for the people, for democracy, for a republic.

"After all this bloodshed, martyrdom and horror," he said, "do you things the people of Italy will accept less?"

Stay of Sentence In Meatmen's Case Remains in Force

Request of the United States Attorney General's office for revocation of the stay of sentence of two Boston wholesale meat dealers was denied today by the United States Circuit Court of Appeals in Boston.

The dealers—Benjamin Rottenberg and Albert Yakus—appealed from the United States District Court verdict of guilty of violating the Emergency Price Control Act to the United States Circuit Court of Appeals. The Circuit Court upheld the District Court. The defenders are now appealing to the Supreme Court.

The motion to the Circuit Court sought to have the defendants put in custody ending review by the Supreme Court. Each defendant was sentenced to six months in jail and assessed a fine of $1,000.

Joseph J. Gottlieb, Assistant United States Attorney, who filed the motion with the Circuit Court, argued that the entire price control program of the Office of Price Administration in this area faced collapse if the two defendants were allowed to remain at liberty.

Union Wins Close Election

By a handful of votes a close employee election at the Holtzer-Cabot Electric Company of Boston went to the United Electrical, Radio and Machine Workers of America, it is announced here at the regional office of the National Labor Relations Board. The vote stood 562 for the union and 551 against, with four challenges and two void ballots. The election was held on the issue of a collective bargaining agency.

PERSONAL SERVICES

Every service for the assistance and comfort of yourself or family ... conveniently classified.

EASY TO FIND IN THE TELEPHONE DIRECTORY — YELLOW PAGES

New England Men Wounded

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—The names of 23 New Englanders are included in a list of 233 United States soldiers wounded in action in the European, North African, Pacific and Southwest Pacific areas, the War Department announced yesterday.

Names listed in the North African area include casualty reports received rom operations in Sicily.

The New England residents and their next of kin are:

North African Area

Connecticut

Hall, First Lieut. George E., Jr.—Mrs. Sage A. Hall, wife, New Haven.
Sombati, Pfc. Julius—Mrs. Sophie Sombati, mother, Bridgeport.
Taylor, Pfc. Lewis C.—Joseph Taylor, father, Fairfield.

Maine

Belanger, Private Albert W.—Mrs. Margorie B. Belanger, wife, Norway.

Massachusetts

Gregoire, Private Alfred E.—Mrs. Glenna H. Gregoire, wife, Marlboro.
Laudato, Corp. Alfonso, Jr.—Mrs. Nellie Laudato, mother, Westfield.
Stasiowski, Technician Fourth Grade Joseph S.—Stanley Stasiowski, father, Hampden.
Sullivan, Private John L.—Mrs. Della Sullivan, mother, West Springfield.
Thomas, Corp. Frank, Jr.—Mrs. Edith Thomas, mother, New Bedford.

Rhode Island

Russo, Private Eugene M.—Mrs. Angelina Russo mother, Providence.
Scott, First Lieut. Charles H.—Mrs. Barbara H. Scott, wife, Barrington.
Tower, Sergeant Arthur W.—Mrs. Loretta Tower, mother, Slocum.

Pacific Area

Maine

Ginn, Corporal E.—Mrs. Clarence J. Brown, sister, Caribou

Southwest Pacific Area

Connecticut

Gutsmer, Private Walter F.—Mrs. Aldea Gutsmer, mother, Manchester.
Riemer, Sergeant Carleton G.—Mrs. Margaret Riemer, mother, Bristol.
Royal, Private First Class Leonard J.—Mrs. Victoria J Royal, mother, Willimantic
Schaer, Private First Class John J.—Eugene A. Schaer, father, Torrington.
Sluss, Sergeant Joseph S.—Miss Helen Sluss, sister, New Britain.

Maine

Blais, Private Romeo J.—Mrs. Marianna Anna Blais, mother, Saco.
Rowe, Staff Sergeant Nathaniel O.—Mrs. Nathaniel O. Rowe, wife, Derby.

New Hampshire

Graham, Technician Fourth Grade Daniel J.—Mrs Mary K. Graham, mother, Hanover.

Vermont

Bluto, Private First Class Austin J.—Austin J. Bluto, Sr., Enosburg Falls.
Soule, Sergeant William G.—Mrs. Gladys H. Soule, mother, Woodstock.

Ration Dates for Consumers

Meats, Butter, Etc.—Today—"T," "U," "V," and "W" expire. "X" and "Y" expire Oct. 2, Red stamps, "T," "U," "V," "W," "X," and "Y" stamps now valid.

Red stamps in War Ration Book No. 2 become valid as follows: Stamp "Z," Sept. 5. These all expire Oct. 2.

Sept. 12—Brown stamps "A" of War Ration Book No. 3, for purchase of meats, fats, butter, etc., become valid, expiring Oct. 2.

Sept. 19—Brown stamps "B" valid, expiring Oct. 2. The next four brown stamps, all expiring Oct. 30, will become valid on the following dates: "C," Sept. 26; "D," Oct. 3; "E," Oct. 10, and "F," Oct. 17. Both brown and red stamps will be usable between Sept. 12 when the first series of brown stamps become valid and Oct. 2 when the final sets of red stamps expire.

Canned Goods—Sept. 20—Blue stamps "R," "S," and "T," now valid, expire on this date. Blue stamps "U," "V," and "W" become valid tomorrow and expire Oct. 20.

Sugar—Stamp No. 14 in War Ration Book 1 is now good for five pounds of sugar through Oct. 31. Stamps No. 15 and 16 each good for five pounds of sugar for canning only, expire Oct. 31.

Gasoline—No. 6 coupons in "A" books are now good for threee gallons each, expire Nov. 22. Coupons in "B" and "C" books now good for 2½ gallons each, but expiration datese vary.

Gasoline dealeres will be prohibited after today from accepting old style B and C gasoline ration coupon books. Old style books must be exchanged for new coupon sheets today.

Fuel Oil—Sept. 30—No. 5 fuel-oil coupons now valid until this date for 10 and 100 gallons depending on class.

New No. 1 fuel-oil coupons are good until Jan. 4, 1944. (Class 4, small domestic users, 10 gallons; class 5, large domestic users, 50 gallons.)

Stoves—Rationing began Aug. 24; purchase certificates obtainable from local boards.

Tires—Sept. 30—Second tire inspection for A-book holders must be completed. Persons entitled to 240 miles a month gasoline rations are eligible for either Grade I or Grade II tires, difference in eligibility for the two grades being abolished.

Shoes—Oct 31—Stamp No. 18 now valid for one pair through this date.

Apple Pickers WANTED!
Men, women, young people, Sept. 10-Oct. 20
The Army, Navy, and our Allies need apples. If you can't come for a few weeks, come for a few days. Workers especially needed during week. Groups forming. Individuals welcome. Meals arranged, some living quarters. Reached by Worcester bus. Do your part to harvest our fine crop. You'll enjoy the work and the people. For information write:
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NEW ORLEANS, LOUISIANA!...
MIAMI, FLORIDA!...
BROWNSVILLE, TEXAS!...

These *three* cities now constitute the nation's principal international air gateways to Mexico, Central and South America . . . *and Eastern Air Lines serves them all!*

Pan American Airways' new service from New Orleans to Merida, Mexico; Guatemala City, Guatemala, and Balboa, Canal Zone, has opened a shorter, faster air route which connects with the route of The Great Silver Fleet.

Eastern Air Lines offers the shortest route to Mexico City . . . via Pan American Airways from Brownsville, Texas. This is the pioneer air service from the East to the Capital of our good neighbor to the South.

At Miami, Florida, The Great Silver Fleet connects with Pan American Airways' service to the Caribbean in addition to flights for South America.

Because it represents an important contribution to our war effort, Eastern Air Lines welcomes the opening of international air service from New Orleans. As the only air line serving *all* three international gateways, Eastern is in a position to serve *all* of Latin America!

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RESERVATIONS THROUGH EASTERN AIR LINES' NEW BOSTON OFFICE
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Twin Drives Launched by Red Army

Continued from Page 1

them at long last out of the Ukraine.

Meanwhile, Berlin military spokesmen said the Allies were preparing to take advantage of German discomfiture in Russia with an assault on the European underside. According to the Germans, a great fleet of Allied transports, barges, and warships is now being massed in the Mediterranean.

One unconfirmed Berlin report said an Allied force of at least 400 men already had attempted an unsuccessful landing in Southern Italy. But this report should be taken with the proverbial pinch of sodium chloride. If a landing was attempted it was probably a small scale scouting penetration or a hit-and-run attack against a bothersome antiaircraft installation.

Incidentally, Allied air forces over Italy ran into one of the bitterest combats of the war with a determined concentration of front-rank Nazi fighters yesterday. But the unexpected opposition could not prevent damaging raids on the Viterbo airport, 40 miles north of Rome, and other strategic points. Seventeen enemy fighters out of a force of about 75 were shot down.

In the aerial offensive against Northern Europe, RAF bombers carried out an especially heavy raid on the towns of München-Gladbach and Rheydt, near Düsseldorf, while American Marauders followed it up with a daylight assault on a German airfield at Lillevanderville and a power station at Mazingurbe, both in France.

Dog Left on Kiska Greets Allied Force

By the Associated Press

Advanced North Pacific Base, Aug. 31

A friendly brown and white mongrel dog, mascot of a Navy unit captured by the Japanese on Kiska a year ago, welcomed the Allied amphibious force which retook the island.

Ensign William C. Jones, owner of the dog, which he calls "X," short for "Explosion," said yesterday that "the Japs took my pals," referring to the 10 sailors captured by the enemy in the occupation of Kiska early in June, 1942, but "they left my pet."

Ensign Jones took the dog to Kiska when he went there shortly before the war to help install the radio station, and when he departed left the animal behind for a mascot.

Russia:

The Soviet Premier first announced the victory at Yelnya, 45 miles east of Smolensk. A short time later, he followed it up with the triumphant announcement that a second drive in the Sevsk sector had netted Glukhov, 42 miles northeast of the important railway junction of Konotop.

Mr. Stalin also disclosed that this push had captured Rylsk, 44 miles north of Sumy and 67 miles east of Konotop.

The dual announcements hailed the second and third important victories for the Soviets in two days.

Moscow dispatches said Red Army cavalry and tank units which sheared off the southern anchor of the German lines at Taganrog on the Sea of Azov were advancing swiftly.

Remnants of the Taganrog garrison, trapped by Russian forces which drove through to the coast about 28 miles west of the city, meanwhile were being methodically wiped out, a Soviet communiqué said.

One Soviet dispatch said the Red Army's advance guards had pressed on to a point more than halfway to Mariupol from Taganrog.

Triumphantly the Russians announced that 15 populated places had been recaptured in the great victory which threatened the whole German right wing and proclaimed that the entire Rostov region had now been liberated from the German invaders.

The capture of Taganrog followed the same general pattern as the pincers movements which resulted in the fall of the German bastions of Orel and Kharkov earlier this summer. The Soviet communiqué disclosed that Red Army divisions had launched a drive from Donetsko-Amvrosievka, 40 miles northwest of Taganrog, to Veselo-Voznesenskaya, 28 miles west of the city, while other Russian forces closed in from the east.

The communiqué said the Germans suffered heavy losses in men and equipment in the ensuing battle.

German radiocasts dismissed the defeat as a "strategic withdrawal"—the same terms used to describe the fall of Kharkov—and said military installations had been destroyed in the face of the Russian advance.

Sixth Stronghold Lost by Germans

Taganrog is the sixth major German stronghold to fall to the Russian armies since they turned the abortive German push which started July 5 in the central sector into a Red Army offensive.

Orel, the first to fall, was quickly followed by Belgorod and Karachev. After stubborn resistance the Germans lost Kharkov and a new push in the central section encompassed Sevsk.

Action on other fronts found the Soviet drive on Bryansk, important rail junction and German base 200 miles southwest of Moscow, gaining momentum, with the Russian communiqué announcing gains of six to 13 miles and the capture of 50 villages.

Russian columns pushing on from Kharkov were meeting stiff German resistance. The Germans launched a counterattack with large forces from Lyubotin, 17 miles west of the city, the Russians said, but it was smashed and the Soviet troops pushed on, establishing new positions.

Italy:

Rail Yards Bombed; Fight Over Sea

Allied Headquarters in North Africa announced that United States Marauder bombers and escorting Lightnings blasted railroad yards at Aversa north of Naples.

Seventy to 75 Germans and Italians jumped the Allied fleets near the coast and over the target, and a great running battle continued afterward more than 100 miles out to sea, with the Axis losing 17 planes.

Flying Fortresses, meantime, smacked the Viterbo airfield north of Rome with a heavy rain of bombs, Allied headquarters said.

Formations of Mitchells with Lightning escort and RAF Wellingtons staged a day-and-night assault on freight yards at Civita Vecchia northwest of Rome.

Other medium, light and fighter bombers raided railway objectives in Southern Italy during the day, and fighter-bombers struck at communications in Sardinia.

In all, 21 enemy planes were downed, with 15 Allied aircraft reported missing.

Viterbo Hangars Set on Fire

The Fortresses, meeting comparatively light opposition, strewed bombs throughout dispersal areas at the strategic Viterbo airdrome 40 miles above Rome, leaving hangers and other buildings in flames. They shot down two enemy planes.

At Civita Vecchia, a rail junction for the Rome-Leghorn route and industrial town of Terni, the Mitchells knocked out tracks in the northwest section and scored direct hits on the railroad station, warehouses, and locomotive sheds.

Night Flying Wellingtons, guided by their fires, folowed up in two sharp attacks, dumping two-ton blockbusters to effect an impressive scene of explosions and fires.

An entire train north of the town blew up, and chemical works and the transformer station suffered direct hits. The glow from the fires was bright enough to be visible to other Wellingtons in the Sardinia area 120 miles away. All the Wellingtons and Mitchells returned safely.

The Italian communiqué, radiocast by Rome, said 40 Allied planes were downed over the Rome and Naples area. The German Radio said Nazi fighters destroyed 26 out of 60 attackers near Naples.

German planes in a new attack on Augusta Harbor in Sicily damaged an Allied merchant ship and hit several landing barges, the Italians added.

Freight yards at Aversa were given a "terrific pounding," it was announced officially, and the Marauders dropped "tons of high explosives and scored many direct hits in the maze of tracks and on warehouses. Large fires were seen burning among freight and tank cars parked on the sidings."

The Marauders and P-38 Lightnings were met at the coast by scores of German fighters. Bomber gunners shot down 10 of them, hit the target and came out to resume battle.

By then the Germans and a few helping Italians were concentrating on the Lightnings at low altitudes in dogfights that continued 100 miles out to sea. Then fresh Messerschmitts, with auxiliary fuel tanks to increase their rangs, flew out and the battle continued until the Lightnings had sent down seven of the enemy.

Meantime, the German Radio declared that British troops attempted a minor landing in Italy southeast of Reggio Calabria across from Sicily, but that it was "immediately scotched."

The German radiocast was recorded by Reuters. No details were given.

Reggio Calabria lies just across the Straits of Messina from Sicily, and a landing to the "southeast" would have been on the very bottom of the toe of Italy.

The landing was attemped on Aug. 29 by 400 men, the radiocast said.

A German Foreign Office military spokesman told foreign correspondents in Berlin that the Allies were making new invasion preparations in the Mediterranean, dispatches to the Swedish press said.

The spokesman said that fleets of transports, invasion barges and warships were being formed in Eastern Tunisia, Sicily, and Oran, and suggested that the Allies were planning an attack on Southern Italy or France. He added that 300,000 French trops were concentrated at Oran.

Continent:

RAF Raids Rhineland; Americans Hit France

Following up a heavy RAF attack on the Rhineland, American Marauders raided a German airfield at Lillevonderville in France and a power station in Mazingurbe, France.

Headquarters of the 8th United States Air Force called the attacks "successful." One of the B-26 medium bombers is missing.

One fighter from the RAF, Allied and Dominion Spitfire escort which accompanied the bombers was also listed as missing.

Preliminary reports showed three enemy fighters were destroyed.

The war-busy industrial cities of München?Gladbach and Rheydt were hammered by the RAF bombers on the night of Aug. 30, a communiqué announced, while Mosquito bombers raided Duisburg at the same time, ending a two-day lull in the aerial offensive.

Twenty-eight bombers were lost.

A virtual unbroken procession of raiders began drumming across the coast at daybreak close on the heels of the massive RAF sweep against the sprawling Rhineland industrial area.

German radiocasts reported 25 raiders shot down and said München-Gladbach and Rheydt had been especially hard hit.

The population suffered losses and considerable damage was caused to churches, schools, hospitals, residences, and public buildings, the Germans asserted.

Other targets in France and the Low Countries were also attacked during the night's operations.

Twin Cities In War Factory Belt

München-Gladbach and Rheydt are twin cities 18 miles west of Düsseldorf is one of Germany's greatest war factory belts. Both also are important communication links with Hitler's invasion-threatened western defenses.

Düsseldorf itself was last raided by the RAF on July 6, when 43 bombers were lost. Rheydt, which has been a target in eight specific raids, has large engineering works, textile factories, and an airfield. München-Gladbach is a city of 100,000 population a mile or so to the north on the River Niers. It also has large engineering and textile factories, five railway stations, and an airdrome.

Vienna dispatches to Swedish newspapers said that residents of that city were in a panic as fear of new Allied aerial attacks mounted.

Refugees from Hamburg who have arrived in Vienna added to the unrest, the dispatches stated, with stories of the devastation caused when the city was all but wiped out.

Placards tacked up around Vienna warned all persons whose residence in the city was unessential to leave immediately. Persons who had to work in the city were spending their nights in the surrounding countryside, the reports added.

New Guinea:

Raid on Wewak Nets 37 Planes

Thirty-seven Japanese planes have been destroyed in a new raid on Wewak, New Guinea, where more than 300 enemy aircraft were wrecked in other recent raids, Gen. Douglas MacArthur's headquarters announced.

Lightnings downed 25 out of 60 Zeros in the air and Liberators got at least 12 planes on the ground.

Wewak is on the northeastern New Guinea coast, 350 miles above the land fighting at Salamaua.

In the ground fighting there for the airdrome, American and Australian forces which previously had given ground slightly before Japanese counterattacks repulsed the latest ones, exacting heavy losses on the enemy defenders, a communiqué said.

At Madang, between Salamaua and Wewak, Mitchells sank many supply barges and bombed supply dumps heavily.

In the vicinity of New Ireland, where recent communiqués have reported almost daily attacks of Allied bombers on enemy shipping, a Catalina scored a hit on a Japanese cruiser in the latest activity there.

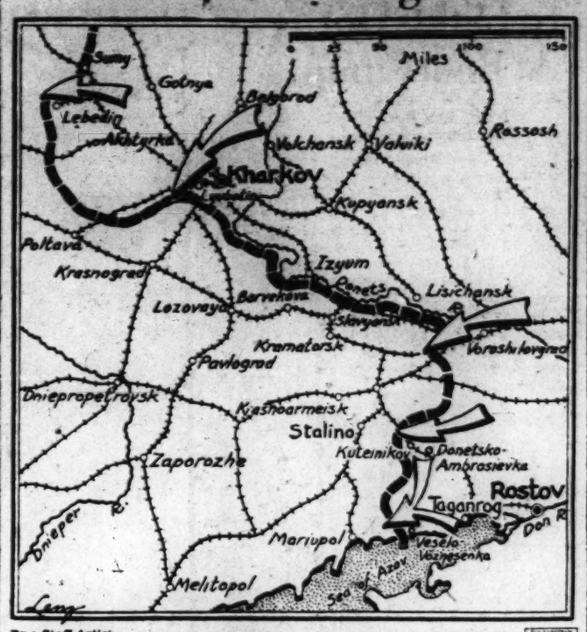
Latest reports from the Solomons were on limited air activity. American Corsairs destroyed eight enemy planes on the ground and started fires visible for 20 miles in a raid on the Kahili airdrome on Southern Bougainville, the biggest airfield remaining in Japanese hands in the Solomons.

Burma:

Royal Air Force fighters and dive-bombers continued to range over Burma, shooting up Japanese troop positions and blasting factories and river craft, a United Nations communiqué announced.

A formation of Vengeances swept down on troop positions at Maungdaw, scoring direct hits, the communiqué reported, while rolling stock and locomotives were pounded at Ingin and two factories left in flames at Kyangin.

Mariupol Endangered



By a Staff Artist

Russians Press Gains Beyond Taganrog

This close-up of the Taganrog-Kharkov battle area indicates how the swift-moving Russian armies are driving back a powerful German force at four points. Lower arrows show how rapidly the Soviet troops have advanced along the Sea of Azov since the fall of Taganrog.

Blamey Says Japanese Are Inferior Soldiers

By the Associated Press

Somewhere in New Guinea, Aug. 30. Delayed

Gen. Sir Thomas Blamey, commander of Allied ground forces in the Southwest Pacific, told a famous Australian infantry unit today the Australians have proved conclusively in the New Guinea jungle fighting that the Japanese are inferior soldiers.

General Blamey said the Japanese are not really intelligent—"no intelligent nation would strike the most highly industrial nation on earth in the face as the Japs did at Hawaii.

"When Allied troops met them at Salamaua the other day, the Japs dropped their new equipment and ran screaming," he added.

Pézet Assumes Full Blame For Panama Revolt

PANAMA, Aug. 31 (AP)—Dr. José Pezet, former Vice-President in the regime of Arnulfo Arias and a former Panamanian Ambassador to Costa Rica, took sole responsibility today for an abortive revolt against the Government of President de la Guardia.

Dr. Pezet and several others were rounded up for questioning after authorities nipped the budding revolt Sunday morning.

Dr. Pezet was reported to have made a confession to Judge Carlos Guevara in which he said "I am exclusively the only person responsible for what has taken place."

The only purpose of the plot, he was reported to have said, was to establish himself as President of Panama, because he believed that the present regime which overthrew President Arias in 1941 "was unconstitutional."

Dr. Pezet was Vice-President at the time of President Arias' overthrow. He resigned his position, but subsequently served in Dr. de la Guardia's Government as envoy to Costa Rica. He was relieved of the post early this year and has not been in government service since.

Military Training In Peace Urged

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Chairman Andrew J. May (D) of Kentucky of the House Military Committee called for compulsory military training in peacetime today with the assertion that Uncle Sam should "carry a big stick all the time just in case any of the other big stick boys get ideas."

The Kentuckian said he would seek legislation to require every able-bodied male between 17 and 21 to take a full year of training, followed up by periodic one-month refresher courses.

"This would mean," he explained in an interview, "that we would train about 1,000,000 youths every year, preferably as soon as they leave high school. The training would last an entire year and during that time the trainee would be given an opportunity to keep up with his studies so he could enter college without being rusty after his year is up."

Under this program, he said, a well-trained and competent reserve force of approximately 10,000,000 young men could be built up in from 10 to 15 years.

With such a reserve force, Mr. May said, the size of the regular or standing Army could be held to approximately 500,000 men.

Chaos of Evacuations Stuns Germans

By J. Emlyn Williams
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 31—The consequences of the continuous and unpreventable Allied bombings of principal German cities, the danger of a heavy military defeat on the Russian front, as well as uncertainty regarding Allied moves in other parts of Europe—all these developments combine to convince the German people that the Third Reich is faced with the greatest catastrophe in its history without the means of overcoming it.

Propaganda Minister Dr. Joseph Goebbels in the current number of Das Reich admits, "Never before in our history have we been faced with such deadly danger."

This admission has appeared for weeks past in much of the local press and been used by party officials as an incentive to strengthen war morale. Unfortunately, however, for the Nazis such propaganda has had little success.

On the contrary it has only served still further to depress the people who now see little hope of extricating themselves from the perilous situation except through defeat.

Evacuation of Cities

Allied bombings have produced chaos such as even the Nazi officials had not expected, so that the authorities have decided upon a large-scale evacuation from chief cities likely to be bombed as a lesser calamity.

Latest local editions of the press of Munich, Hanover, and other cities contain the fullest account of evacuation measures to be taken.

Thus the Munich edition of the Völkischer Boebachter for Aug. 20 says on its front pages that the evacuation of Munich elementary schools into country districts has already begun, persons united to Munich by labor or household duties will be evacuated "according to plan."

Gauleiter Lauterbach has "requested" the people of Hanover not on indispensable work to leave for less threatened districts.

From Berlin and Hamburg many Germans have been sent eastward, some even as far as Warsaw, where they are being housed temporarily, at any rate, in the ghetto.

Probably few experiences can cause such upheaval as evacuation unfder fear of oncoming dangers. Anybody who has seen earlier evacuations in Central and East Europe is not likely to forget the demoralizing effect produced. Similar demoralization is occurring among the Germans.

Neutral correspondents report that in many districts bitter demarks such as "Dafür Danken wir dem Führer" [For this we have the Führer to thank] are commonly heard, while hostile leaflets are finding their way among the crowds. One of these entitled "Ponder over this" contains a violent attack against the Nazis.

Evacuation has produced a great upset in the German administrative system, the full effects of which will be seen during the coming winter.

The bombing of Berlin has resulted in the transfer of a number of Reich Ministries to various centers, many of them to Bavaria and Saxony, especially to Plauen and Bal Elster not far from the Czechoslovak frontier near Asch, Konrod Henlein's home town.

Military Caste Active

While the population and administration are faced by such problems and longing desperately for the end of the war evidence is growing that in influential circles the means of achieving this are being seriously considered.

Old cleavages among members of the Nazi Party and between older professional and younger Nazi Generals still exists, yet a certain definite policy is now traceable among the General Staff and cooperating civilian circles.

Expert observers of the German scene maintain that military circles, true to the policy of 1918, will again attempt to find a solution to their present troubles in a manner which will still keep the military caste "intact and invincible."

They therefore have two aims, first, to continue to do everything possible to "paralyze" Hitler and to liquidate the war by means of a new regime led by former politicians whose careers are not too tarnished from the United Nations viewpoint.

These could accept responsibility for signing the peace and the military again stand aside ready to be determining factors in national policy a few years after the war's end.

Divisions of Opinion

It is difficult to estimate the truth of reports as to who would constitute a possible new regime, and it therefore would be inadvisable to cite names now mentioned in some quarters.

Divisions at the moment seem to be whether peace could be arranged with Russia or with Britain and the United States. Some radical Nazis like Dr. Goebbels are assumed to support the former while a number of Generals like Fedor von Bock, Erwin von Witzleben, some of the outstanding industrialists, Reichsmarshal Hermann Göring and Joachim von Ribbentrop favor the latter approach.

It is also difficult to ascertain the strength of support within the Reich for a number of German emissaries who have been busy during the past weeks in neutral capitals "feeling out the ground."

For example, Secretary of State Hans Planck, son of the famous Nobel prize winner, has been busy since June traveling round Stockholm, Istanbul, Madrid, and Bern.

Ostensibly his trips are on economic matters, but the man who was once "adjutant" to Dr. Heinrich Brüning and simultaneously a friend of Gen. Kurt von Schleicher—who succeeded Dr. Brüning as Chancellor and was subsequently assassinated in the purge of 1934—has been known earlier in his career to play a political part behind the scenes. Herr Planck's first political career ended officially when Hitler came to power on Jan. 30, 1933, after which he entered the employ of Otto Wolff, Rhineland industrialist.

Hitler Inconspicuous

It is interesting to note that Franz von Papen was once Herr Planck's chief, and Dr. Hans Thomsen, Minister to Stockholm, is a former colleague of his. All three are in touch with circles likely to support peace moves.

Hitler and his future appear to play but a small part in all these considerations. For some time past he has done little in public, and the Germans themselves are beginning to ask why he hasn't visited the bombed areas.

Instead, it is understood that he is busying himself much more with architectural than military or political plans. This pleases the military since it doesn't interfere with their plans.

The military, heavy industrialists, and Junkers are not the only ones who feel that the Führer has fulfilled his mission and can now disappear. Even some of his own chief associates are also beginning to have similar doubts about him.

Add to such unenviable conditions constant fears regarding the trustworthiness of their satellites—9,000,000 of whom are in the Third Reich as foreign workers—and it can be seen that the Germans today have little cause to be happy or contented.

Wehrmacht Still Retains Hold On Defense Lines in Russia

Continued from Page 1

slans are advancing over devastated country. The rail lines uncovered by their advance must be reconverted to wide Russian gauge and the bridges rebuilt before they can be used. Further, the rail network on the Russian side of the front is less closely woven than on the German side, which is the heaviest populated part of Russia and therefore the part of Russia best served by rail facilities.

The Germans have been falling back slowly toward their supplies. The Russians have been moving away from theirs.

Germans' Advantage

It is more than conceivable that with the rains bogging down Russian road transportation, the advantage of rail facilities will be sufficient to permit the Germans to stage a counteroffensive of at least sufficient force to stabilize the front.

What is particularly noteworthy at the moment is that the Russian advance has been more important in terms of the length of front involved than in terms of the depth of penetration at any one point. What has been eliminated is primarily a succession of German spearheads pointing into Russia. The Red armies concentrated supplies and equipment around the sides of salients at Orel, Kharkov and Taganrog and pinched them off. But the depth of penetration is nowhere as much as 100 miles and on the average is considerably less.

The line is straighter now than before. The repeated German propaganda contention that their armies have been withdrawing under a general plan for shortening the front is not to be discounted altogether. A look at a map of the front will show that what was a jagged front on the fifth of July has become a long gradually curving line with no sharp protrusions.

Well Executed Withdrawals

Further, while the Germans have suffered heavily in some of the fighting, it has in the main been a series of well executed withdrawals involving combat losses, but no surrenders of entire armies.

In other words, while the German armies have been falling back from Orel and Taganrog, it has been a shallow withdrawal, in good order, with relatively small losses compared to what they suffered at Stalingrad. They are not involved in a general retreat and most certainly have not been routed. They still are from 300 to 400 miles into Russia along the entire front.

The Germans have a succession of further holding lines to which they can withdraw if necessary. And they still have a chance for a counterattack this season. At the present rate of Russian advance it would take another three or four major offensives like the present one to clear all of Russia of the invader.

This military situation on the Russian front is the background for the continued strain which marks Russian relations with the Anglo - American Governments. The Russians put tremendous efforts into an offensive such as the present one and start the Germans moving backwards. But to convert such a slow backward movement into a rout or even a major retreat requires a degree of pressure on Germany from the west which has not yet been applied.

The United Nations advance in the Mediterranean seems agonizingly slow to the Russians. Tunisia fell in mid-May. We moved from Tunisia to Sicily but it wasn't until Aug. 17 that all of that island was in Allied hands. And since then two weeks have passed without the next step being taken into Italy.

This methodic gradualness of the U. S.-British advance seems to the Russians like a horrible waste of opportunities. Their friends see in it a willingness in Washington and London to have Russia "bleed itself white" before Germany is brought down. The reasons for the Anglo-American pace are ample and usually convincing for those willing to weigh them objectively. But Russia is in no position to be completely objective, and Russia's friends in the western countries have seldom been noted for calm objectivity.

Missouri-like Attitude

The Russian attitude is sort of "I'll believe it when I see it." Meanwhile, they keep their councils to themselves, and go on goading the Anglo-American war planners with remarks about second fronts.

The rift produced by this lack of perfect understanding among allies has often been exaggerated. The recent shifts in Russian Ambassadors to Washington and London can easily be constructive. Much as Maxim Litvinoff was liked in Washington, and he had become extremely popular personally, it was felt at the State Department that his word carried no weight in Moscow.

The shift can be a constructive one if Mr. Litvinoff's successor is better able to win attention in his home office. It is perfectly possible that his removal reflects a Russian desire to improve rather than to muddy relations.

But the farther the Allies progress toward victory the more obvious it becomes that the answers to all the questions about relations with Russia are to be found on the battlefield. Russia will pay a degree of attention to Britain and America in proportion to their war effort.

Ad on Sugar Cube Strikes Sour Note

WITH THE AEF IN SICILY (AP)—A soldier pinned down by artillery fire on a Sicilian hillside opened a can of "C" rations. One of the cubes of sugar it contained originally had been manufactured for a well-known Long Island restaurant and bore the advertisement on the wrapper "sizzling steaks and chicken dinners."

The soldier read the inscription, rose from his silt trench and threw the cube of sugar as far as he could toward the German lines. His feelings relieved, he lay back down in the slit trench and began to munch on a brittle brown cracker.

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... How many thousand tons of rations an army consumes a day

YOU CAN—if you've read

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By CAPTAIN LOWELL LIMPUS

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and in spite of the present difficult days, every endeavour will be made to maintain their usual supplies of the High Quality Wools for which they are famous.
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Bar Backs Freedom in Professions

By Dorothea Kahn
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO, Aug. 31—While the Wagner-Murray bill for national health insurance might seem to affect professionally only the medical fraternity, the American Bar Association recognized at its recent annual meeting here that any law that might regiment the medical profession has dangers also to the freedom of the legal profession. For that reason, stated in the meeting of the Bar Association's House of Delegates, the group voted to have a special committee appointed immediately to study the bill and to have publicity given to its findings.

"The House of Delegates is opposed to any legislation, decree, or mandate," the resolution declared, "that subjects or subordinates the practice of medicine to Federal control or regulation beyond that imposed under the American system of free enterprise."

The bill was brought to the attention of the Association by Loyd Wright of Los Angeles, Calif. Describing the bill, Mr. Wright said that if enacted it would have the effect of destroying the private practice of medicine in the United States and would deny to individuals the right to choose their own doctors. Analyzing it further, Mr. Wright said:

"The bill proposes placing in the hands of one man, the Surgeon-General of the United States Public Health Service, the power and authority to hire doctors and establish rates of pay, possibly for all doctors; to establish qualifications for specialists; to determine the number of individuals for whom any physician may provide service; and to determine arbitrarily what hospitals or clinics may provide service for patients. It calls for pay-roll deductions of 6 per cent from the employers and 6 per cent from the workers."

Step to State Medicine

Mr. Wright said he believed the bill is a step toward State medicine, and urged the American Bar Association, if its committee found his fear to be well grounded, to come to the aid of "our brother profession." When a point of order was raised, as to whether the affairs of the medical profession were of legitimate concern to the professional association of lawyers, the chairman of the rules committee held that "on account of the similarity in this question between the medical and legal professions the matter brought up by Mr. Wright comes within the scope of the Association."

Debate in the House of Delegates over the antistrike resolution previously adopted by the American Bar Association Assembly also revolved around the point as to whether in wartime industry were a matter within the Association's field of concern, and also as to whether the Assembly's previous resolution against strikes was not sufficient.

A strong resolution on the subject, introduced by Louis S. Cohane of Detroit, Mich., was finally adopted. Strikes in war industries should be immediately outlawed, the resolution declared, holding "it is the solemn and sacred duty of the President of the United States and of the Congress as well as all of our people to immediately promulgate into law and into effective Presidential order" a statement that those engaging in strikes in war industries will be prosecuted.

Criticism of the American Bar Association on the ground that it has discriminated against Negroes was answered in two ways at the meeting this year. Approval was voted of a resolution which read: "It is the sense of this meeting that membership in the American Bar Association is not dependent on race, creed, or color." There was no debate on this subject, introduced by Joseph C. Thompson of New York City.

A change in admission rules made by the Association this year was interpreted generally as action intended to meet the critcism that it is difficult for a Negro lawyer to be admitted to membership in the A. B. A. Formerly two negative votes by members of the Board of Governors were sufficient to prevent an applicant's election. The new rule provides that a majority vote of the Board is sufficient to elect a nominee to membership, which means that four votes are necessary to blackmail a candidate.

World government, subject of discussion by leaders within the Association and by two guest speakers, Senator Robert A. Taft (R) and Representative J. W. Fulbright (D), did not, however, come up as a subject in the resolutions Instead the House of Delegates referred the subject for further study to its Section of International and Comparative Law which is expected to report at the spring meeting of the Association.

Always interested in friendly relations with Great Britain, the American Bar Association received as guest of honor Sir Donald Somervell, Attorney General for England and Wales. Sir Donald told the American audience at the annual dinner Aug. 26 that American troops in Great Britain "constitute a great army of ambassadors," forming friendships which will "immeasurably strengthen the bonds between us."

New President of the Association is Joseph Welles Henderson of Philadelphia, Pa.

Ickes Forecasts Gas Stint Unless Oil Supply Expands

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—Harold L. Ickes, Petroleum Coordinator, in a signed article published in the current issue of Liberty Magazine, predicted that the supply of gasoline may become so low that "the nation as a whole will have to stint itself."

"We haven't been discovering enough crude oil," Mr. Ickes said. "Our experts tell us that by the end of the year our total productive capacity will just about equal our consumption, and when that point is reached we will be face to face with the danger of producing inefficiently, with the probability that in any event our production will decline."

"The supply may become so low that not only the Middle Westerner, the Southwesterner, and the Easterner, but the nation as a whole will have to stint itself," he continued.

As for the Eastern motorist, Mr. Ickes said, he "must simply console himself" with the knowledge that the reason he feels more of the pinch than others is that he "is located less strategically with respect to the oil fields and transportation facilities. . . ."

He predicted, however, that the East would feel some relief when the second of the two big pipe lines from Texas is in full operation.

Although more and more supplies of petroleum have been reaching the East, Mr. Ickes declared, military requirements still "increase faster than we can keep up with them."

Tax Probe Goes to Albany City Hall

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

ALBANY, N. Y., Aug. 31—The State Tax Commission, investigating assessment methods in Albany, will move to City Hall tomorrow to inspect the 1942-'43 tax rolls which city officials refused to bring to the State Office Building when the inquiry opened yesterday. Although a subpoena had been issued for these rolls, James J. McGuinness, Corporation Counsel, declared it was illegal to remove them from City Hall, where they were being used as field books in preparation of the 1943 rolls, which will be opened to the public inspection tomorrow.

Mr. McGuinness protested against holding the hearing in City Hall, declaring it was "an impossible and unfair suggestion," since the place would be crowded with taxpayers wishing to inspect their new assessments.

The investigation follows charges by Thomas E. Dewey during his two campaigns for the Governorship that assessments had been used by the O'Connell Democratic machine, which rules Albany County, as a political weapon.

While Democratic city officials had promised to co-operate in every way with the investigation, the inquiry got under way yesterday with sharp exchanges between members of the Tax Commission and city officials. The Commission appeared particularly anxious to study the 1942-'43 assessment rolls, since it has been in office only since last January and had no part in the preparation of previous rolls.

The hearing opened with Rollin Browne, President of the Commission, reading a prepared statement to the effect that subpoenas were issued for the production of the Albany records because it did not believe it could obtain co-operation in other ways.

In response to questions, Richard J. Kinnaw, City Commissioner of Taxation and Assessments, said assessments in Albany were fixed ultimately by his own judgment He said he personally made all the field inspections of property this year, viewing about 40,000 parcels.

"Then it all boils down to the assessment being your opinion," Ernest B. Morris, special counsel to the Tax Commission, asked.

Mr. Kinnaw replied in the affirmative. He reported that about 3,300 protests against tentative assessments were received last year and that some valuations were reduced by court order.

Education and Industry Tied In Study of Latin America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina—The newly formed Hispanic Council in London, one of the latest British manifestations of postwar policy in Latin America, has been described here as the "first time educators and industrialists have worked out a scheme together for culture and commerce to go hand-in-hand."

This is the description applied by Lord Davidson, first president of the Council and leader of the whole British movement for postwar collaboration with Latin America, especially South America. He and his family have been associated with this continent, Argentina in particular, for three generations.

Lord Davidson is a big land owner, railway director and industrialist, making frequent visits to the leading southern republics. It was at his father's estancia outside Buenos Aires that W. H. Hudson, famous naturalist and author, spent his youth.

Lord Davidson's scheme was announced soon after a striking appeal by Sir Malcolm Robertson, chairman of the British Council and former Ambassador in Argentina, for better British salesmanship in Latin America after the war.

Four Vice-Presidents

The appeal was made at a gathering of the Latin American Chamber of Commerce in London attended by 200 prominent representatives of British industry. Sir Malcolm said that British representatives would have to make a greater study of the languages and the markets to obtain an improved participation in the Latin-American markets.

The Hispanic Council has been formed to produce more Spanish-speaking Britons and thus contribute to this postwar commercial endeavor. The Council has four vice-presidents representing education and industry. There are the headmasters of two of Britain's most famous schools: Spencer Lesson (Winchester) and W. H. Moore (Harrow), with the industrialists, Lord Riverdale and Lord Forres (chairman of the export group of British merchants).

Lord Forres also has spent many years in South America and is responsible for vast British investments there. However, whereas Lord Davidson is interested chiefly in Argentina, Brazil and east coast countries, Lord Forres is more of an authority on west coast republics such as Chlie and Peru.

Co-ordination Sought

It is intended that the Hispanic Council shall also provide a medium for co-ordinating the demand in commerce with the supply from the schools of young people of both sexes possessing a knowledge of Spanish. There is now little co-ordination and the British schools have the impression, it is stated, that there is very little practical inducement for pupils to take up the language.

The first step has been to organize a vacation course which was opened in London during August with the attendance of over 250 students, most of them language teachers seeking to qualify themselves for the teaching of Spanish.

Lord Davidson considers it equally important to arouse interest among the parents and general public in the historical and economic background of the Hispanic countries, and organize Hispanic societies in the schools and in due course to set up scholarships for boys and girls to learn Spanish. The vacation course includes lectures on such diverse subjects as South American wars of independence, Bolivar, Latin America and the present war, also aviation in South America, and modern Hispanic American literature.

Lord Davidson draws a postwar picture of Spanish-speaking scholars and teachers going out to Spanish-American countries and to Spain for a few months, some teachers for three or five years, to get to know the life of the peoples at first hand.

By the joint efforts of educators and industrialists, who are backing the Hispanic Council, the path would be mapped out and eased for boys and girls to learn the Spanish language and for a cultural visit to the Spanish-American countries. Then jobs will be found for them on one of those countries.

By an exchange system, the people from Latin America and Spain would learn British life and background intimately, according to Lord Davidson. While the war is still on, the Hispanic Council will go ahead with plans for producing Spanish teachers and organizing pupils, and for increasing the mutual knowledge between the countries by books and other means.

Ambitious Scheme

Lord Davidson, however, does not disguise the fact that the whole is, largely, an ambitious scheme for producing a postwar flow of young Britons trained to take part in the commercial and general life of the Latin American countries. Success, he considers, must depend on a happy combination of education and business. That is what the Hispanic Council is out to achieve.

Hitherto the British Council organization has been the principal instrument of British cultural expansion in Latin America.

Sir Eugen Millington Drake, the Council's representative on this continent, has explained that the Hispanic Council has no official connection with his institution, but he considers the policy of the new organization complementary to the aims of the British Council.

While the British Council's principal mission is to teach English and English culture to Latin American citizens, the Hispanic Council will teach Spanish and Latin American culture to British subjects.

Thus, according to Sir Eugen, both would be working along clearly-defined and separate lines toward a common end—betterment of cultural and commercial relations between Great Britain and the Spanish-speaking peoples.

Sir Eugen, former counsellor of the British embassy here and later Minister to Uruguay, came out to Latin America as representative of the British Council one year ago. His headquarters are in Buenos Aires, but he makes frequent trips to other South American countries.

40-Cent Hourly Basic Pay Coming in More Trades

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—A minimum 40-cent hourly wage for approximately 11,000 employees in miscellaneous textile, leather, fur, mattress, bedding and related products was announced yesterday in orders signed by L. Metcalfe Walling, Administrator of the Wage and Hour Division of the United States Department of Labor. The increase becomes effective Sept. 30.

★ ★ ★ GOOD NEWS FROM THE PRODUCTION FRONT ★ ★ ★

116,170 "Ideas for Victory"

FROM G.M. WAR WORKERS

...and General Motors Is Rewarding That Spirit at the Rate of a Million Dollars a Year

Floyd C. Fox, a General Motors employe for 27 years, has received two $1,000 War Bonds for suggestions to improve methods of manufacturing parts of an aviation engine.

For a suggestion resulting in simplification of machine gun manufacture, submitted after she had worked in the gun plant only six months, Miss Esther Wrona received a $1,000 War Bond.

In all of its 112 plants in 50 cities of the United States and Canada, General Motors encourages employe suggestions for aiding war production, through a carefully planned system of awards. General Motors has always welcomed suggestions from employes. In fact, there have been similar suggestion plans in various G.M. plants for years, and it was thought that an expansion of these plans in these times would increase war production efficiency.

As a result, G.M. war workers have to date contributed 116,170 written ideas. Yes, *written* ideas. Many of them good ideas, "Victory Ideas." Nearly 20,000 of them have been winning ideas and have been put into operation. For the open mind policy of General Motors accords a fair test to every suggestion.

Eight thousand four hundred ideas were submitted the very first month. They are now coming in at a monthly rate of better than 10,000, or a yearly rate of one idea for every three workers.

Thus, the individual war workers of General Motors are being given full opportunity to add their bit to the continuing contributions of management, supervision and engineering, in those activities which deal with increasing production, saving materials, lowering costs and promoting plant safety.

Helping Those Who Help America

In the first 15 months' operation of its plan to reward workers for ideas that assist our war effort, General Motors paid out $660,895 in War Bonds and Stamps. And today the awards are being made at the rate of better than a *million dollars* a year.

General Motors considers that money well spent. It is a merited reward to those who help America. It is a proper incentive for individual initiative. It is one form of appreciation to those who *think* as they work—who are not content merely to perform the requirements of their jobs.

Something Better, Faster

Americans are always interested in finding ways to do things better and faster.

This American spirit among General Motors men and women—now also increased by the desire to help win Victory and to back the men at the war fronts—accounts for their inspiring performance.

There must be a great inward satisfaction for all who have submitted suggestions, in the realization that they have made some effort out of the ordinary to help win the war.

They can say of themselves, as General Motors says—"Victory Is Our Business!"

★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★ ★

SOME FACTS REGARDING G.M. EMPLOYE AWARDS

Total suggestions to date	116,170
Present monthly rate of suggestions	10,021
Suggestions put into effect	19,995
Amount in awards to date (purchase price of War Bonds and Stamps)	$660,895
Present yearly rate of awards	$1,087,440
Maximum award (War Bond, face value)	$1,000

The character of the suggestions accepted is indicated by the following proportions of amounts paid in awards:

War production ideas—to increase production, save materials or reduce costs	66.9%
Ideas to increase safety	21.6%
Miscellaneous ideas	11.5%

Details of the General Motors plan to encourage employe suggestions will gladly be sent to interested individuals or companies.

We All Can Help!

In addition to their contributions of ideas to help win the war—and to the vital importance of their regular jobs in supplying war materials—General Motors men and women are participating in all forms of war activities. . . . They have set aside more than 10 per cent of their wages for War Bonds! . . . War Bonds buy war materials. And the more we give in materials, the fewer lives we'll give for Victory.

BUY MORE WAR BONDS!

GENERAL MOTORS

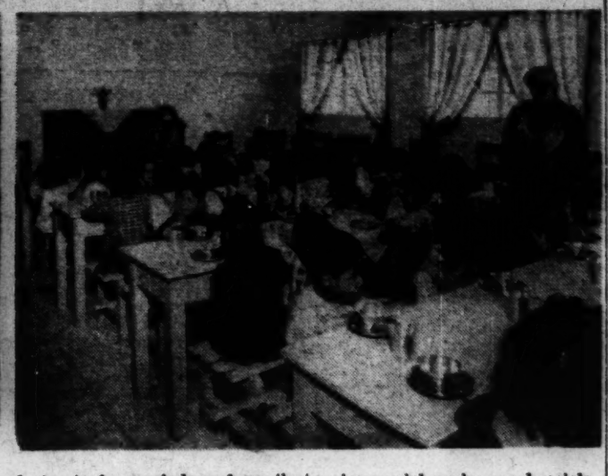
"Victory is Our Business!"

News, Homemaking, Food
Tuesday, Friday

Today's Woman

Fashions, Interior Decoration
Wednesday

Foto Regis, Mexico



As vocational training gets under way in Mexico, mothers and children benefit, (Left) A class in nutrition and cooking at one of the Mothers Clubs, where the proper making of "Chiles Rellenos," a Mexican favorite, is being demonstrated. (Above) A big loom facilitates the weaving of curtain fabric to be exported to the United States. (Right) Every day the Mothers Clubs serve warm breakfasts to 5,000 children, a self-service project.

Handicraft for U. S. Markets Project for Mexican Women

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Mexico, D. F.

Approximately 20,000 poverty-stricken women of the Mexican Federal District are swinging into action as a production unit for export of handicraft articles to the United States. Organized by the Department of Child Welfare, the project is believed to be one of the most ambitious programs are rehabilitating dependent women through vocational training yet attempted in any country.

Get Europe's Trade

Some 1,800 women are already at work, turning out clever handmade articles which the United States market is literally begging for now that European and Oriental sources are cut off by the war. Knitted gloves, mittens, caps, after-ski shoes, socks, fascinators are going to the fasnion market; hand-loomed curtains and rag rugs are being made for the home furnishings retailer. And though the project is only getting started, orders are already stacking up from the United States export firms and buying syndicates which will give work to these underprivileged women who are anxious to earn needed pesos.

Eighty per cent of the women—all of whom are organized by the Department of Child Welfare into a system of Mothers Clubs over the District,—are abandoned mothers; mostly women whose sole income for themselves and their children has depended on the scant earning their untrained abilities could discover. (The Department hastens to explain that the high rate of 80 per cent does not represent a cross-section of the Federal District population, but of the cases of women who appeal to the organization for aid.)

Classes of instruction and working rooms are in the Mothers Clubs, of which there are some 36 throughout the City. The basis of the plan, however, rests on the expectation that the women, once trained, will work in their homes on a piece-work system, and articles for manufacture are designed for the most part with this in view. The Department wants the mothers to remain in the home, for the sake of the children, rather than to become strictly working women.

Work at Home

The Department of Child Welfare furnishes the women with the necessary materials and equipment. The women may buy the materials and make the articles for themselves, or they may turn them over to the Department at a fair price, and the Department in turn sells to the exporter. A woman can average five pesos (about $1) in a six-hour day, which is more than she would be paid at most jobs of the kind available to this type of worker. As the work is in the home during hours when she might otherwise be idle, she is making a living in a most practical way.

The Department sells the articles, all of which are required to meet certain standards of workmanship, at a profit over what the worker herself receives. For example, the woman receives two and a half pesos for a fascinator, which sells at wholesale for about five pesos. This price includes materials, labor and other expenses. The profit from the enterprise is utilized by the Department to support the Day Nurseries which are run in conjunction with the Mothers Clubs. They have estimated that 20 looms for making rugs or curtains can support a day nursery for 40 children, while giving the mothers working at the looms a considerably larger daily earning than they would otherwise be likely to make.

The executive directing all of this complex activity is Dr. Fnelda Fox, who is not only head of the Department of Child Welfare with all its multiple works, but is designer and stylist, salesman, supervisor and general inspiration for the handicrafts project. Dr. Fox, a Mexican-born Britisher, holding a doctorate in psychology from the University of London, has been with the Mexican Department of Child Welfare since 1937, during which time decided advances have been made in the technique and the approach in handling family case work.

Mothers Clubs Started

The organization of the Mothers Clubs through which the industrial training is given has been one of her outstanding achievements. The Department has managed in these to combine private and public effort and finance, by securing the sponsorship of wealthy society women for the clubs. The sponsors organize Voluntary Committees of Mothers in each district of the city who carry on most of the services of the Clubs. These services include a wide variety of classes in child care and homemaking in elementary reading, writing and arithmetic, as well as day nursery services, child and maternity clinics, and other allied services. The Clubs, for example, cook and serve 5,000 breakfasts to children over the city every morning, the mothers doing the work themselves.

Dr. Fox's export project, which is coming in on the tide of increased interest in the United States for Mexican products, is being watched with keen approval by various social workers and sociologists both here and elsewhere. It is considered that Dr. Fox has an almost unparalleled opportunity to demonstrate the feasibility of using an organized artisan industry as a means of placing untrained, poor women on a self-sustaining basis. Dr. Fox thinks that her organization could reach a degree of efficiency comparable to the Puerto Rican handicrafts, with, however, careful Government supervision and fair pay.

She points out the threefold advantage of the plan as, first, its benefit to the woman who is trained for useful economic work which makes her an effective breadwinner, but leaves her at home to care for her family; its contribution to the support of the organization which operates the project; its contribution to Mexico's reputation and resources as a country of handicraft industries. Dr. Fox expects to export to Central America and already is supplying the Mexican market itself with certain articles. "As we train more and more women, with our vast potential of 20,000 women as workers, we will be able to ship eventually in quantities," she says. "We are trying to make an original contribution which will build us a permanent market."

Repeal of Chinese Exclusion Asked by California Legion

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—By unanimous standing vote, after more than an hour's heated debate, the delegates to the 25th annual convention of the California American Legion adopted a resolution calling for the repeal of the Chinese exclusion Act.

This resolution, written and presented by Leland G. Kimlau, past commander of Cathay Post No. 384, urged the enactment by Congress of the bill now before it to repeal the Act, and urged that the National Convention of the American Legion, when it meets in Omaha, adopt a similar resolution.

The Chinese Nationals have in six years of terrific struggle, fought against almost unsurmountable odds, with unequaled valor and heroic sacrifice against our most vicious enemy, the Japanese; the Japanese have used our law discrimination against the Chinese people as their most potent instrument of propaganda against us; under present quotas 104 Chinese would be admitted in any one year and these must have complied with the same restrictions that are mandatory upon other Nationals entering this country, the resolution stated.

A resolution asking that the Army take over control from the War Relocation Authority of interned and released Japanese, was adopted. This sweeping resolution advocated the immediate arrest, without bail, for deportation of all Japanese who may have helped the enemy, by act or writing, and recommendation of a Congressional investigation to determine postwar action relative to Japanese in this country. The Japanese enlistments in the Army be discontinued immediately, and that approved Japanese be used as farm laborers, under Army supervision, outside combat areas, also were included in this unanimously adopted resolution.

Firm Policy Urged

Roane T. Waring, National Commander of the American Legion, condemned what he termed the weak, uncertain and vacillating policy in Washington and in dealing with labor and production. He condemned bureaucratic squabbling and indicated that the Chief Executive should assume his own responsibility and see that strong men are put in the place of those causing the squabbling, or the war effort will be delayed. He praised the passage of the Smith-Connally antistrike bill over the President's veto.

Commander Waring's opinions on international affairs were equally strong and as vehemently expressed:

"I am not interested in an international police force because I don't know who will command it. I am not in favor of placing the destiny of this America of ours in the hands of any international organization of any kind under any circumstances," he said.

He warned that there can be no peace settlement that does not completely destroy not only the leaders of Germany, Italy and Japan, but the idealogies and organizations as well.

Practical Benefits

Vice-Admiral John W. Greenslade, Commandant of the Twelfth Naval District and Commander of the Western Sea Front, recalled the hopes and purposes of all service men after 1918, incorporated in the preamble to the constitution of the American Legion. "We have allowed pernicious weeds and rodents to thrive and multiply in our neglected international garden," he said. "Those weeds were American complacence and insular prejudice — the rodents were the aggression-minded dictators of Germany, Japan and Italy, and we are reaping the harvest of our negligence—the most appalling war in all of mankind's checkered history.

"Our alliances, far from being sentimental and altruistic adventures, have demonstrated altogether practical benefits. When peace returns I doubt that we will choose to revert to the good old days of dog eat dog. To preserve our national economic health, if not democracy itself, we must look to the devising of some workable system of international relationship, with appropriate checks and balances."

If alliances and teamwork strengthen nations in the throes of war, it is at least worth trying to arrange a peacetime world community to end these recurrent slaughters and make the fruits of civilization available to all men, the Admiral believes.

Whether the veterans of this war flow into the American Legion or effect a new and wholly autonomous organization will be determined by the Legion as much as by the younger veterans, is the opinion of the Admiral.

"The Legion should seek and earnestly promote amity and unprejudiced co-operation between our veterans and labor," he said.

How Will the Service Wife and Home Measure Up When Our Fighting Men Return?

Are young wives of men in the service keeping pace with the broadened viewpoint their husbands are gaining through their war experience? Will the men who have faced the stark demands of war, and spent months away from home among people of foreign lands, be content to find their wives still completely absorbed in the domestic routine, pretty clothes, and a frivolous social round? Two thoughtful articles on the subject are here presented, the one by Mrs. Cathryn S. Keith, who has had broad opportunity to study home problems, and the other by Lieut. Harlan Trott, U. S. N. R., who as a naval officer on sea duty for long periods, can speak with authority of what home means to a man in the service and that to which he looks forward after the war. There may be others who desire to express thoughtful views on the subject and, if their comments are considered to warrant publication, a place will be given them on this page as space allows.

By Cathryn S. Keith

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Men who are serving their country on battle-fronts around the world are having a growing experience. Many have entered the armed services immature boys from high schools and colleges, but the exigencies of war will send them home men. Are the young wives left behind developing with them? Are they strengthening that unity of spirit which is the very essence of marriage? Or are they just marking time until their husbands return?

The role of the wife is big. One may feel that she has more than fulfilled her responsibilities if she keeps herself attractive, her home orderly, and her children well cared for. These are important, but they are secondary to the more vital claims of intellect. For marriage to be completely satisfying there must be intellectual companionship, spiritual unity, and a sympathetic interest in each other's ambitions and aims. Time and space cannot separate understanding, and the resumption of normal home life will be simplified by fostering mutual interests and affections.

Separation a Challenge

The separation and disrupted home life which war entails are a challenge to woman's ingenuity and resourcefulness. We are living in a rapidly changing world where there are unprecedented opportunities for women. The isolationist theory is no more successful in the home than in world policy. The home is still the center of a wife's interests, but it can no longer be the boundary of them.

Mary and Joan, whose husbands are in foreign service, are responding to the change in their mode of living in contrasting ways. Mary is meeting the challenge nobly and is strengthening the bonds of their union. Before the war, Mary liked to stay in bed until the last possible moment and even required a daily nap. Her days were filled with routine homemaking activities. Her husband's enlistment changed all that. Soon she was receiving letters of such absorbing interest from him that she knew she must keep pace. The first step was a job. She rises at 5:30 a. m. in order to have time for quiet, contemplative study before the workday begins. She works six days a week, but has found time to advance in her study of music. She has joined the State League of Women Voters so that she may gain a broad view of community, state, and national affairs. Her spare time is spent studying current events and building up a good private library of books and magazines on world issues. She is saving as much as possible in the hope that she may join her husband abroad after the armistice. It may mean Oxford for him or work for both of them. Whatever it may be, it will have the richness of real living.

Except for the fact that her husband is away, the war has changed Joan's life very little. Her chief interest are still clothes, good grooming, and social life. Before the war her husband was at least superficially satisfied with his attractive wife and charming home. He had had a brilliant college record and possessed an uncommonly keen mind, but after marriage his interests changed and he became mentally and physically lazy. Pearl Harbor aroused him. The sterling qualities that had for several years lain dormant suddenly showed forth with renewed brilliance. Eager to serve to his fullest capacity, he obtained a commission in the armed services. He applied himself diligently to the work and finished the course with flying colors.

Changed Viewpoint

When he returned on a furlough before his departure overseas, I noticed a change in his manner. Although obviously delighted to be with his wife, there was more than a shade of annoyance in his attitude over the pettiness of her conversation and her total ignorance of the enormity of the problems confronting the world. A breach was forming between them. Trivialities held little satisfaction for him. Upon his return he will need a wife who is an intelligent counselor and friend as well as an attractive companion. Will she realize this in time to broaden her interests and meet this need?

The young mother may feel that she is restricted by the responsibilities of her home and children, but that should be recognized as an inner lack excusing itself. Men in jungle foxholes, on sand-swept deserts, in submarines, or soaring high above the clouds must think most often of home and their loved ones. To maintain the home, to add even a little to its beauty and harmony, to act as guide for the spiritual, intellectual, and physical welfare of one's children, to be ever on the alert for events of interest to write to the husband on some distant shore, is the privilege of the mother who is preserving the way of life we are fighting for.

Elizabeth is a shining example of this type of woman. She lives alone in a rambling old house with her two-year-old son and four-months-old daughter. Hers are busy days. Weeks pass without opportunity to get farther away from home than the market two or three blocks distant. Yet her life is rich and satisfying, so true is her sense of values, so deep her tranquillity of spirit. She is acting as eyes and ears for her husband who is on a tiny island in the Pacific. Through letters she relates to him all items of interest that come her way and keeps him supplied with book reviews, magazine and newspaper articles. In one of his letters that I was privileged to read, her husband paid such tribute to her as might warm any woman's heart, "You are the courageous one. I have work and problems to be sure; but somehow I feel you have the bigger burden, and that is why I admire your spirit and your courage—your ability to remain so loving, tender, and unresentful. It is why you are a rare woman."

A marriage founded on unity of spirit, understanding, and appreciation will survive the vicissitudes of war.

By Lieut. Harlan Trott, U. S. N. R.

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Recently there was quite a to-do in the papers over an interview a correspondent had with some British troops in North Africa. In it they voiced a general determination to see a quick end to the war in order that they might speed their return to what they spoke of as "the good old days." A writer in England took up the story from there and went on to point out in an academic sort of way that the good old days were not good enough; that was the reason we were fighting this war, to hammer out a future full of better days. Of course, he was right. Yet, curiously enough, in my own thinking and among servicemen around me it is the good old days that we dwell upon much more than the shining future.

All of One Purpose

I fail to see why the outlook of our women folk who are helping to hold the home front in our absence should be much different. Probably none of us sees too clearly what this war is all about or why it had to be. But certainly it will not leave us where it found us. We are all of one purpose, and in the process of achieving it we are broadening our understanding of the world problems that brought about this war. I believe this is as true for the majority of wives as for the husbands in the service. It would be a mistake to think that women are marking time merely because they pursue much the same old domestic routine. Somehow I doubt if the men overseas are outdistancing them in this respect.

Looking back on my last leave, it suddenly strikes me that those five days while my ship was in dry dock were strangely like any other five days at home. At dinner there were the old contented silences, and hours rapt in my books rather than crowded with conversation—as though tomorrow I were taking the 7:21 to the office instead of the Shoreline Express. I cannot recall that my wife and I discussed postwar world affairs or that I even once gave them a thought.

Much Home Talk

In the little community we call our wardroom, not one of the ship's six officers has been any more interested or any more articulate regarding international affairs than any equal number of women I might select at random from my circle of prewar acquaintances. Indeed, perhaps not as much. Aboard ship our discussions of international matters to date have pretty largely centered on the continuing topic of whether to shoot, hang, or exile Hitler and Mussolini when the war in Europe is over.

On the other hand, our wardroom has been lively for hours at a stretch while our members expounded on the respective merits of the special good things to eat the wives and mothers made them back home. And even I must confess that our cook's patience is no longer equal to the strain of trying to bake the macaroni and cheese the way my wife does, or to match the molasses flavoring of the beans we bake down Maine. We are not light eaters. Neither are we isolationists.

Those who stood by us in our decisions about going to war, those who inspired us with their gentle rectitude of purpose, their patience, their fortitude, their devotion, are playing a valiant role in this war. Ours is the separation and physical privation. Theirs is all that—and the waiting, too. Yes, our women folk are the really courageous ones. I wish I felt I came as near giving what Kipling called "60 seconds worth of distance run" to my Navy job as my wife and some others I know like her are giving to their jobs back home.

How do they manage to write all those heartening letters full of good cheer, in these days complicated by restrictions on so many of the necessities of life? The drawer under my bunk in the tiny cabin that has been my office and my home for nearly a year now is two-thirds full of them. I have read them over a dozen times. And always the pages become a little blurred from all the memories and all the longing for the good old days that they unconsciously evoke. Where do they find time to cull the newspapers and magazines and select the books that appeal to us, to knit us socks and mufflers for winter watches, to bake us batches of our favorite cookies, to care for the youngsters, to fetch and carry and wait in queues, in short, to keep the home fires burning!

Old "Solid Footing"

All this will resolve itself in the nature of first things first—this question about wives keeping apace with their husbands in the hard experiences of war. Certainly it is desirable for a woman to broaden her interests, but not at the expense of her job as a home keeper. If a woman can find time these days, let her join the Voters' League or any other useful civic group. But let these things be in focus. The men in the armed services did not exactly enlist to make the world safe for the Women's Fortnightly Current Events Club.

Perhaps we are confusing two different things—intellectual values and heart values. If so, we should be careful not to put international abstractions before the concrete meaning of home. Call it democracy, or the good old days, or whatever you will. It is the thing for which people everywhere, friend and foe, are longing. It is everything we are fighting for—home, and the system that best safeguards it.

Not until we have won our way back to the good old days can we muster the will or find solid footing for the job of fashioning the better future.

New Goals for British Women Voters

Interest in Public Affairs—No. 8

By Melita Spraggs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

To help and encourage British women to take a fuller share in local government and to become Members of Parliament is the work of the Women for Westminster movement which recently celebrated its first anniversary here.

Through civic education of women in towns and villages throughout Britain, this organization seeks to remedy the state of affairs in which 25 years after women have secured the vote, only 13 out of the 16,000,000 women voters are in the House of Commons, as compared with 602 out of 14,000,000 men voters.

Year of Training

Through a year's work in organizing and training women to hold public office, the movement considers it has 5,000 members who are well fitted to work either in local government or in Parliament.

Miss Dorothy Evans, National Organizer of Women for Westminster, has worked for the education of women in citizenship since the early days of the Suffrage movement. She was imprisoned nine times during the women's militant campaigns before World War I.

"The year's work has convinced me that the small number of women in Parliament is in no way representative of the present or potential interest of British women in the government of their country," Miss Evans said, when I called recently at her busy offices in the shadow of Big Ben.

Public service needs a practical apprenticeship. It necessitates gaining insight into the workings of smaller communities and local administration

"Throughout Britain women are preparing themselves through classes, lectures, debates and study groups to take their part in local and national government," Miss Evans explained. Headquarters sends speakers to hold meetings to arouse interest in large centers in the provinces. These are arranged through local societies or organizations already established in the district.

Usually, a local branch is formed and headquarters supplies names of reference books, suggested outlines of study and recommends courses at schools of economics, local colleges and other adult educational institutions, for those who wish to take advanced lectures.

From the Head Office in Westminster, women are being trained in their spare time as prospective Members of Parliament. They are coached in speech-making, in the machinery of Government, in Parliamentary procedure and also parties are arranged to learn the business of lobbying, members forming deputations, and interviewing M. P.'s. Lectures on Local Government, present and future, are given by Ald. A. Emil Davies, ex-Chairman of the London County Council; on Development of Cabinet Government by Jane Benny, Editor of the International Women's News; "Democracy is the Revolution, by Mrs. Rebecca Sieff, chairman of Women for Westminster; and on Parliamentary Procedure, by Dr. Edith Summerskill. M. P.

The women who respond to the call to organize, it is found, can usually be divided into two classes: the veteran social workers, or political party women with a lifetime of service behind them; and the young woman who feels she wants to take her share in shaping the society in which she lives.

The women who attend the London classes get good practice in Hyde Park where at Orators' Corner they address real crowds on topical questions of vital interest to women.

Practice in Hyde Park

Here, on any sunny Saturday afternoon, strollers go from one orator's box to another, stopping for a few minutes wherever the speaker arrests their attention. Good-humoredly heckling for the sake of creating a diversion rather than with serious intent, they test the speakers' ability as much as any political audience.

The movement has been represented recently by a girl of 17. She is shy and slightly diffident, but manages her audience well.

Through the Women for Westminster movement this young girl is no isolated voice crying in the wilderness. She is symbolic of a great awakening of desire on the part of women throughout the length and breadth of Britain to educate themselves to take their responsibilities as citizens in the postwar era as they are doing in World War II.

HAVE NO FEAR
GARTSIDE'S IRON RUST SOAP
Positively removes rust, ink, fruit stains from fabrics, rugs, porcelain tubs, sinks, and toilets. 25c at Drug, Hardware and Department Stores, or from

Kitchen Provides Mulch

What do you do with vegetable tops when you don't cook them? Why not chop them up or cut with garden shears, and scatter between vegetable rows or anywhere you can use mulch to advantage?

Not everyone finds it convenient to have a mulch pile, in a small city garden plot. Then, too, flies are attracted unless great care is used in adding to the compost heap. One doesn't like a garden too untidy, yet one should replace what one takes out. Chopped-up vegetable tops really help in this: they dry out quickly and are raked into soil. Why not also use leaves and lawn clippings? I scatter dried leaves over newly-planted seed rows to protect them; I don't sprinkle but gently irrigate so the leaves float on top. V. S. M.

Soft-Drink Dance Clubs Help Youth at Seattle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Flamingo Club is one answer to the question of preventing youth delinquency. So are the Sahara and Penguin. These are soft-drink dance clubs which provide a recreational outlet for teen-age war workers. the all-city Parent-Teacher Assembly that in mid-August filled the Civic Auditorium is another solution. In fact, the normal doings of youth in this city so far exceed youth delinquency that there is no comparison.

Reports from the Juvenile Court and office of the County Sheriff show that this war-conditioned city has its share of crime among minors, but a list published recently by the Seattle Council of Social Agencies shows the greatest recreational program for young people and children that the community has ever sponsored, an index of the un-headlined pursuits of non-delinquent youth.

When the population here increased, in approximately two years, by 150,000, the community which had long been recreation minded, was not caught unawares. Fifty playfields provided in prewar years by the City Park Department are now all going full tilt; nine field houses are play centers for so many parts of the city; nine supervised bathing beaches, eight wading pools, two large swimming pools, 20 picnic grounds, well equipped zoological gardens, miles of bicycle paths, baseball stadiums, all have provided recreation this past summer for children of newcomers from every State in the Union. The Seattle Public Schools have provided play centers and 56 nursery schools for war-working mothers. These schools operate from 6:30 in the morning until 7 at night.

Public agencies, community clubs, social agencies, the Art Museum, the Civic Theater, the University of Washington, have between them filled practically every gap with something for young people to do from the care of babies up to the "night clubs" for youth.

The Flamingo Club, which is a down town club with an attendance of some 500 in a single night, is sponsored by the Young Women's Christian Association. The Sahara Club, open each night in the week with one night for teaching dancing, which is in Ballard, one of the larger city communities, is sponsored by the Young Men's Christian Association. The Penguin is in the center of High Point, an immense housing project.

In all of these clubs, youth enjoys that half of the fun which comes from planning such details as cover charge, floor show, juke box or orchestra, and gay decorations. It is the same with the Parent-Teacher dances; it is not long since there were critics of the Parent-Teachers for providing dances. Today they are an institution which youth itself keeps to a standard of right recreation.

Two unique pjrewar provisions of the Park Board have been priceless during recent crowded months. One is Camp Denny, an overnight camp where boys and girls alternately go from the several playfields to an out-of-town camp, "across the lake in a ferry boat." The other is Camp Long, a camp within the city but with cabins and complete overnight camping facilities set in 60 acres of woods. This camp is available to supervised groups such as Scouts and Campfire Girls and from the city playfields. The hopeful feature of the community's recreational program is that when Labor Day ends summer play, an equally active fall program will be taken up.

G. M. Seeks Incentive-Pay Plan

DETROIT, Aug. 31 (AP)—General Motors Corporation, through Harry W. Anderson, Vice-President in charge of personnel, announced today that it is proposing to the United Automobile Workers (Congress of Industrial Organizations) elimination of the maintenance of union membership plan and establishment of the incentive pay plan wherever necessary.

Negotiations on changes in the current contract between the corporation and the union open today.

The U. A. W.-C. I. O. already has submitted its demands. They include establishment of a postwar rehabilitation fund for General Motors workers equal in size to the corporation's factory rehabilitation fund; 48-hour guaranteed work week or guaranteed weekly pay, and the establishment of an industry-wide wage pattern through General Motors on the principle of "equal pay for equal work."

Mr. Anderson said that the corporation is satisfied the introduction of incentive pay will increase war production from 10 to 25 per cent without increase of manpower.

Gradual Discharge Of Veterans Urged

CHICAGO, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Illinois Department of the American Legion believes demobilized veterans of this war should receive one year's base pay and be discharged gradually.

In a resolution adopted yesterday at the close of its 25th annual convention, the organization urged Congress to enact legislation providing for demobilization of the armed forces by releasing first men who had jobs awaiting them. It also advocated payment of the year's pay at stated intervals.

Delegates also decided that donors and donations to a proposed National American Legion "Americanism and Propaganda Fund" should not be identified and listed.

Leonard W. Esper of Springfield, Ill., was elected State Commander.

Text of Churchill's Quebec Address

QUEBEC, Aug. 31 (AP)—A partial text of the address delivered here today by Prime Minister Churchill is as follows:

At the beginning of July I began to feel the need for a new meeting with the President of the United States and also for another conference of our joint staffs.

We were all delighted when by a happy inspiration President Roosevelt suggested that Quebec should be the seat and when the Governor General and the Government of Canada offered us their princely hospitality. Certainly no more fitting and splendid setting could have been chosen for a meeting of those who guide the war policy of the two great Western democracies at this cardinal moment in the Second World War than we have here in the Plains of Abraham in the Chateau Frontenac and the ramparts of the Citadel of Quebec from the midst of which I speak to you now.

Here at the gateway of Canada, in mighty lands which have never known the totalitarian tyrannies of Hitler and Mussolini, the spirit of freedom has found a safe and abiding home. Here that spirit is no wandering phantom.

It is enshrined in parliamentary institutions based on universal suffrage evolved through the centuries by the English-speaking people.

It is inspired by the Magna Carta and the Declaration of Independence. It is guarded by resolute and vigilant millions never so strong or so well armed as today.

Message to French

Quebec was the very place for the two great powers of the sea and of the air to resolve and shape plans to bring their large and growing army into closer contact and fiercer grips with the common foe.

Here above all in the Capital and heart of French Canada it is right to think of the French people in their agony, to set on book new measures for their deliverance and to send them a message across the ocean that wehave not forgotten them nor all the services which France has rendered to culture and civilization, to the march of the human intellect and to the rights of man.

For 40 years or more I have believed in the greatness and virtue of France. Even in dark and baffling days I have not wavered and since the Anglo-French agreement of 1904 I have always served and worked actively with them in defense of good causes. It was therefore to me a deep satisfaction that words of hope, of comfort and recognition, should be spoken not only to those Frenchmen who, outside Hitler's clutches, march in arms with us, but also to the broad masses of the French nation who await the day when they can free and cleanse their land from the torment and shame of German subjection.

We may be sure that all will come right, we may be sure that France will rise again, free, united, and independent to stand on guard with others over the generous tolerances and brightening opportunities of the human society we mean to rescue and rebuild.

I have also had the advantage of conferring with the Prime Minister of Canada, Mr. Mackenzie King, the experienced statesman who led the Dominion instantly and unitedly into the war. I was sitting on several occasions with his Cabinet and the British and Canadian staffs have been over the whole ground of the war together.

The contribution which Canada has made to the combined effort of the British Commonwealth and Empire in these tremendous times has deeply touch the heart of the mother country and of all the other members of our widespread family of states and races. From the darkest days, the Canadian Army, growing stronger year by year, has played an indispensable part in guarding our British homeland from invasion. Now it is fighting with distinction in wider and in widening fields.

Seafaring Nation

The Empire Air Training organization which has been a wonderful success has found its seat in Canada and has welcomed the flower of the manhood of Great Britain, of Australia, of New Zealand, to her spacious flying fields and to comradeship with our own gallant sons.

Canada has become in the course of this war an important seafaring nation, building many scores of warships and merchantships, some of them built thousands of miles from salt water, and manned by hardy Canadian seamen to guard the Atlantic convoys and our vital lifeline across the ocean.

The munition industries of Canada have played a most important part in our war economy. Last but not least, Canada has relieved Great Britain of what would have otherwise been a debt for these munitions of no less than $2,000,000,000. All of this, of course, was dictated by no law. It came from no treaty or formal obligation. It sprang in perfect freedom from sentiment and tradition and in a generous resolve to serve the future of mankind.

I am glad to pay my tribute on behalf of Britain to the great Dominion, and to pay it from Canadian soil. . . .

We have made a 20-year treaty of good will and mutual aid with Soviet Russia. You may be sure that we British are resolved to do our utmost to make that good with all our strength and national steadiness. It would not have been suitable for Russia to be represented at this Anglo-American Conference which, apart from dealing with the immediate operation of our intermingled and interwoven armed forces in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, would largely if not mainly be concerned with heating and inflaming the war against Japan, with whom the Soviet Government has a five-years treaty of nonaggression. It would have been an embarrassing invitation for us to send, but nothing is nearer to the wishes of President Roosevelt and myself than to have a three-fold meeting with Marshal Stalin. If that has not yet taken place, it is certainly not because we have not tried our best or have not been willing to lay aside impediment and undertake further immense journeys for that purpose.

Valor of Russians

The leader of the victorious Russian armies cannot at the present time leave the battlefront upon which he is conducting operations of vital consequence not only to Russia, which was the object of ferocious German attack but also to the common cause of all the United Nations.

To judge by the latest news from the Russian battlefronts Marshal Stalin is certainly not wasting his time. . . . The President and I will persevere in our efforts to meet Marshal Stalin.

And in the meantime it seems most necessary and urgent that a conference of the British, United States, and Russian Foreign Ministers or their responsible representatives should be held at some convenient place. . . .

We shall also be very glad to associate Russian representatives with us in the political decisions which arise out of the victories the Anglo-American forces have gained in the Mediterranean. . . . It would be a very great advantage to everyone, and indeed to the whole free world, if our unity of thought and decision upon practical measures to the longer future as well as upon strategic problems could be reached between the three great opponents of the Hitlerite Tyranny.

We have heard a lot of talk in the last two years about establishing what is called a second front in Northern France against Germany. Anyone can see how desirable that immense operation of war would be. It is quite natural that the Russians bearing the main weight of the German armies on their front should urge us ceaselessly to undertake this task and should in no way conceal their complaints and even reproaches that we have not done it before now.

I do not blame them at all for what they say. They fight so well and they have inflicted such enormous injury upon the military strength of Germany that nothing they could say in honest criticism of our strategy or the part we have so far been able to take in the war would be taken amiss by us or weaken our admiration for their own martial courage and achievements.

We once had a fine front in France but it was torn to pieces by the concentrated might of Hitler and it is easier to have a front pulled down than it is to build it up again.

Great Blow Planned

I look forward to the day when British and American liberating armies will cross the Channel in full force and come to close quarters with the German invaders of France. You would certainly not wish me to tell you when that is likely to happen or whether it be near or far, but whenever the great blow is struck you may be sure that it will be because we are satisfied that there is a good prospect of continuing success and that our soldiers' lives are extended in accordance with sound military plans and not squandered for political consideration of any kind.

I submit to the judgment of the United Nations and of history that British and American strategy as directed by our combined chiefs of staff and as approved and to some extent inspired by the President and myself has been the best that was open to us in a practical sense. . . .

Personally, I always think of the third front as well as the second front. I have always thought that the Western democracies should be like a boxer who fights with two hands and not one. . . .

Italy Paying Price

Mussolini has been overthrown. The war impulse of Italy has been destroyed and that unhappy country is paying a terrible penalty for allowing itself to be misled by false and criminal guides. How much easier it is to join bad companions than to shake them!

A large number of German troops have lately been drawn away from France in order to hold down the Italian people, in order to make Italy a battleground, and to keep the war as distant and as long as possible away from German soil.

By far the greater part of the German Air Force has been drawn off from the Russian front and is being engaged and worn down with ever growing intensity, night and day, by British and American and Canadian airmen. . . . An immense dissolution of Hitler's war-making capacity has been achieved by the air bombardment and of course that bombardment will steadily increase. . . .

Now I readily admit that much of all this would have been impossible in this form or at this time but for the valiant and magnificent exertion and triumphs of the Russian Army who have defended their native soil against an evil and unprovoked attack with incomparable vigor, skill and devotion and at a terrible price in Russian blood.

No Government ever formed among men has been capable of surviving injuries so grave and terrible as those inflicted by Hitler upon Russia. But under the leadership of Marshal Stalin, and thanks also to the stand made by the British people when they were all alone, and to abundant British and American supplies and munitions of all kinds, Russia has not only survived and recovered from these frightful injuries but has inflicted, as no other force in the world could have inflicted, mortal damage on the German army machine.

War in Far East

Let us then all go forward together, making the best of ourselves and the best of each other, resolved to apply the maximum forces at our command without regard to any other single thought but the attack and destruction of those evil dominations which have daily cost us all our national lives and institution. Of course, as I told you, a large part of the Quebec discussion was devoted to the vehement prosecution of the war against the Japanese.

The main forces of the United States and the manhood of Australia and New Zealand are engaged in successful grapple with the Japanese in the Pacific. The principal responsibility of Great Britain against Japan at present lies on the Indian front and on the Indian Ocean. The creation of a combined Allied Command over all the forces of land, sea, and air of both countries in that theater, similar to what has proved so successful in Northwest Africa, has now been brought into effect.

A supreme commander of the Southeastern Asia front has been chosen and his name has been acclaimed by American, British, and Chinese opinion. He will act in constant association with Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek. It is true that Lord Louis Mountbatten is only 43. It is not often under modern conditions and in established military professtion that a man gets so great a chance so early, but if an officer having devoted his life to the military arts does not know about war at 43, he is not likely to learn much more about it later on. As Chief of Combined Operations, Lord Louis has shown rare powers of organization and resourcefulness.

End of the War

We all wish the new command and its commander full success in their novel, varied, and most difficut task. I have been asked several times since I crossed the Atlantic whether I think the Germans will give in this year or whether they will hold out through another, which will certainly be worse for them.

There are those who take an oversanguine view. Certainly we see all Europe rising under Hitler's tyranny. What is now happening in Denmark is only another example. Certainly we see the Germans hated as no other race has ever been hated in human history. We see them sprawled over a dozen once free and happy countries, the scars of which will never be effaced. Nazi tyranny and Prussian militarism—those two loathsome dominations—may well foresee and dread their approaching doom.

We cannot measure the full force of the blows which the Russian armies are striking and are going to strike. We cannot measure the havoc wrought in Germany by our bombing. We cannot know the effects upon the people who have lived so long by making wars in the lands of others and now for the first time in more than a century have brought a blasting and devastating war to their hearths and homes.

We cannot yet measure what further results may attend the Anglo-American campaign in the Mediterranean nor the consequences of the shattering blows which are being struck may engender in the German mind. We pass here into the sphere of mass psychology—never more potent than in this modern age.

For myself I regard all speculations as to when the war will end at this moment as vain and unprofitable. We did not undertake this task because we had carefully counted the cost or measured exactly the duration. We took it on because duty and honor called us to it and we will continue to drive on until we have finished the job. If Almight God in His mercy should lighten or shorten our labors and the torment of mankind, all His servants will be thankful. But the United Nations feel conscious both as states and hundreds of millions of individuals being called to a high duty which they will unflinchingly and tirelessly discharge with whatever strength is granted to them, however long the ordeal may last.

Indians Do Bit for Liberty

Wide World

Navajos Learn Shipbuilding

Their forefathers made bows and arrows to fight for freedom. These Navajo Indians, shown with William B. Hall, shipyard welding instructor, are training to build ships as their part in the fight against oppression. Left to right: Noki Deitse Beneley, Ackie Tee, Mr. Hall, Dan Pete Beage, Ackie Beihe, and Kee Bylilly. Mr. Hall brought them back from a vacation trip to the Navajo Reservation in New Mexico as his contribution to the campaign to increase the number of shipyard workers. Photograph made at the California Shipbuilding Corporation, Los Angeles.

Churchill Hints at Parley With Russia on All Policies

Continued from Page 1

war would end Mr. Churchill described as "vain and unprofitable."

Mr. Churchill paid tribute to Canada's large contribution in the war, including the supply of munitions valued at not less than $2,000,000,000 and donated by Canada to the common cause.

Speaking of Britain's 20-year treaty with Russia, the Prime Minister declared, "You may be sure that we British are resolved to do our utmost to make that good with all our strength and national steadiness." He continued:

"It would not have been suitable for Russia to be represented at this Anglo-American conference, which apart from dealing with the immediate operation of our intermingled and interwoven armed forces in the Mediterranean and elsewhere, would largely if not mainly be concerned with heating and inflaming the war against Japan, with whom the Soviet Government has a five-year treaty of non-aggression.

"It would have been an embarrassing invitation for us to send, but nothing is nearer to the wishes of President Roosevelt and myself than to have a three-fold meeting with Marshal Stalin.

"If that has not taken place, it is certainly not because we have not tried our best or have not been willing to lay aside impediment and undertake further immense journeys for that purpose."

Stalin Not Wasting Time

Mr. Stalin, said Britain's war leader, cannot at present leave the Russian battlefront where he is directing offensives.

"To judge by the latest news, from the Russian battlefronts, Marshal Stalin is certainly not wasting his time.

"The entire British Empire sends him our salute on his brilliant summer campaign and on the victories of Orel, Kharkov, and Taganrog, by which so much Russian soil has been relieved and so many hundreds of thousands of its invaders wiped out.

"We shall also be very glad to associate Russian representatives with us in the political discussions which arise out of the victories the Anglo-American forces have gained in the Mediterranean," Mr. Churchill said.

"In fact, there is not a step which we may take or which may be forced upon us by the unforeseeable course of this war about which we should not wish to consult with our Russian friends and Allies in the fullest confidence and candor.

"It would be a very great advantage to everyone, and indeed to the whole free world, if unity of thought and decision upon practical measures to the longer future as well as upon strategic problems could be reached between the three great opponents of the Hitlerite Tyranny."

No Blame for Russia

Anyone can see how desirable a second front would be, Mr. Churchill said, and "it is quite natural that the Russians bearing the main weight of the German armies on their front should urge us ceaselessly to undertake this task and should in no way conceal their complaints and even reproaches that we have not done it before now.

"I do not blame them at all for what they say. They fight so well and they have inflicted such enormous injury upon the military strength of Germany that nothing they could say in honest criticism of our strategy or the part we have so far been able to take in the war would be taken amiss by us or weaken our admiration for their own martial courage and achievements."

Mr. Churchill termed the united Allied strategy "the best that was open to us in a practical sense. It has been bold and daring and has brought into play against the enemy the maximum effective forces that could have been deployed up to the present" in view of vast ocean stretches, amphibious warfare, and the character of the armies.

Eden-Maisky-Winant Discuss Possible Tripartite Meeting

Continued from Page 1

the United States will have clear ideas as to Russia's policy.

The Soviet Union, according to some interpretations, is following a policy similar to that of Czarist Russia, aimed at regaining certain former political frontiers, achieving certain spheres of influence through alliances.

Soviet policy appears to be not exclusively political co-operation with Britain and the United States, but Russia also aims as a great power to tackle directly the problems in which it is vitally interested and which are awaiting solution, especially in Europe.

Thus, for example, the Soviets desire to conclude a Russian-Czechoslovak treaty on the basis of resistance to Germany, much like the Anglo-Russian alliance of May 26.

Regarding France also, Russia is not inclined to take the solution elaborated in Washington. Significant in this connection are reports of a visit of Alexander E. Bogomoloff, Soviet Chargé d'Affaires here in London, to Algiers.

It is natural, therefore, that the question asked by the press here is whether the stability of an alliance between Russia and the West is dependent upon the defeat of Hitler only, so that should Russia discover it can beat Hitler without a second front, would Russia want to continue to co-operate closely with the Western democracies?

some circles here also consider it significant that Russia recently announced plans for reconstructing its reconquered territories. They see in this a hint that the U. S. S. R. thinks it can carry out such a task without outside help.

But others hold in opinion that this could only be accomplished by similar sacrifices in forced labor, social and economic tension as in the 20 years after 1919.

And it would bring with it an international atmosphere unconducive to permanent European peace. The realism attributed to present Russian leaders is not likely to seek such a solution.

Simultaneously, however, it cannot be denied that relations between these three great Allies have undergone strain in the past few months. Incidents such as the establishment of a Union of Polish Patriots and the Free German Committee in Moscow, and Russia's attacks upon tentative British proposals [as outlined in an earlier Churchill speech] for European federations and the British-United States attitude toward the French National Committee—these do not indicate closest co-operation.

The present discussions, therefore, are heartily welcomed.

Overwhelming Air Power Dominates Allied Strategy

By Peter Lyne

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

LONDON, Aug. 31—Confirmation that the Anglo-American strategy is to force a way into Europe mainly through overwhelming air power is seen in big new adjustments in British war production, in particular the switch from Army weapons to aircraft, just announced here.

In outlining production changes, Britain's Production Minister, Capt. Oliver Lyttelton, disclosed that the United Nations war weapon output already is three times that of the Axis and the goal aimed at in 1944 is four times that of the Axis.

But Captain Lyttelton warned against complacency. In fact, he showed concern over complacency already evident among some workers. He warned that readjustment of production now to be speeded up would inevitably cause more temporary dislocation and inconvenience.

Weapons for Final Assault

Recent slowing down in some factories due to overproduction of some war instruments, coupled with Allied victories and enemy setbacks, have undoubtedly been a temptation for a certain amount of easing up in some factories.

But Captain Lyttelton has now started a new drive for greater efforts to build up weapons for final assault on the enemy. He is supported by a British Government White Paper published here today which probes the causes of absenteeism and seeks to find the remedy.

The White Paper shows, for instance, that absenteeism is highest among young wives up to 25. It advocates a personal touch in investigating reasons why women war workers stay away.

It found no evidence that absentees are "regulars" who make a habit of staying away for no valid reason. But transport difficulties are recognized as one of the main problems in present-day wartime Britain.

Captain Lyttelton is eager for workers to understand that readjustments are to be effected between now and the end of the year. They will cause some loss of earnings, some direction of workers to factories away from home, and even some temporary unemployment.

But the Production Minister stresses the urgent need now for aircraft, and ships, and precision equipment like radio instruments. He says, "We have a lot of very hard fighting before us in Europe and when that is done, we still have the Japs to beat."

Captain Lyttelton wants workers to try and understand that there have been built up for the Army vast "capital equipment"—stocks of weapons and munitions which are not in such need of constant changes of design.

Superiority in Aircraft

Aircraft, on the other hand, is a wasting asset with a very high obsolesence rate. But the Allies need constantly to keep ahead in superiority of performance, Captain Lyttelton stressed. He complimented British war workers on stepping up munition production 25 per cent in the second quarter of this year, compared with the corresponding quarter of 1942. In the same period, the actual weight of aircraft produced rose 24 per cent, compared with the second quarter of 1942.

Do the new production adjustments throw any light on the second front? That is a subject of lively debate here. New emphasis on aircraft, ships, and radio equipment can be interpreted as suggesting that any great wastage of Army materials is not envisaged in the immediate future.

Other factors, however, are not known, such as the extent of Army reserve equipment already available.

British Hail Production Of U.S. Arsenal

Continued from Page 1

to bring aircraft production to a still higher level. A report to this end has just been made by Bernard M. Baruch to James F. Byrnes, Director of the Office of War Mobilization, and while its provisions have not yet been made known, its purpose is to solve the manpower shortage which has lately been hampering several of the West Coast airplane plants.

Sweeping recommendations are contained in the report which, it is said, only comes a little short of advocating a national service act as the ultimate solution unless other measures prove promptly sufficient. Some adjustment in wages is suggested in order to meet the competition from the higher scale of shipyard pay.

Bottlenecks Overcome

Considerable progress has been made recently by the War Production Board and industry in eliminating many serious bottlenecks, Mr. Nelson announced. Many of these accomplishments have been given considerable public attention; while little is known of the progress on smaller but equally important programs, he said. He listed the following as examples:

The production problem in magnesium and aluminum has been overcome. In fact, efforts are now being made to find further uses for magnesium.

Quartz crystal output, important in communication, has been increased markedly, with the notable assistance of conservation and substitution programs.

A new important domestic industry, diamond dies, has been erected almost overnight, freeing the country from previous dependency on precarious overseas sources.

Substitution programs have been of considerable assistance in remedying the tight situation in jewel bearings, important in various types of precision instruments.

Another achievement is the development of a generally satisfactory situation in steel. Although total requirements are still greater than supply, needs for all important programs are being met through increased production and better distribution.

The WPB index of munitions production, based on fixed dollar values of all production, rose from 573 in June to 593 in July.

N. Y. Train Wreck Is Fatal to 26

WAYLAND, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—The crack Lackawanna Limited passenger train and a switch engine crashed head-on near this southwestern New York community late yesterday afternoon. Twenty-six of the 500 passengers on the Delaware, Lackawanna & Western's New York-to-Buffalo express were killed.

The engineer of the Limited, James E. Leroy of Buffalo, said the train was speeding through Wayland when he saw the switch engine on a siding paralleling the main line westbound track.

"The engineer of the local freight locomotive apparently was confused and thought the Limited had gone through and started to pull out on the main line to continue switching," he said. "When I saw the other engine pulling out, I slammed on the Limited's emergency brakes, but it was going too fast to avert a collision. The two locomotives met at the switch."

Danish Workers Strike Against Nazi Tyranny

Continued from Page 1

Christmas Moeller have been functioning in London, but until now had not authority to exercise governmental powers. The Nazi overlords recognized the threat of Mr. Moeller's influence in Denmark by immediately arresting most of the leaders of his Conservative Party.

Danish legal experts in Sweden took the view today that a state of war now exists between Germany and Denmark since the military dictatorship powers which General von Hannecken says he is applying under Article 42 of the Hague Convention can be exercised only by an enemy force.

Reports reaching Sweden through rigid Nazi censorship said 1,000 Army and 200 Navy officers had been interned. One unconfirmed rumor reported a roundup of Danish Jews in which 50 were arrested, including C. B. Henriques, leader of the Jewish colony in Copenhagen.

Expression of Defiance

Danes living in Sweden predicted, however, that the most stringent Nazi controls would not halt Danish resistance to General von Hannecken's dictatorship. They asserted sabotage would continue against all efforts to subjugate the country, despite the severe penalties laid down by the German overlords.

Already the Danes, besides sinking their own fleet, have blown up all Danish-manned fortifications except those at Midelgrunet. Here, however, the garrison threw all its ammunition into the sea before the Germans had an opportunity to seize it.

Telephone, cable and mail communications within Denmark remained severed today and there has been a dearth of authentic information on general conditions inside Denmark since resistance by Danish troops was halted on the afternoon of Aug. 29. But refugees who succeeded in running the Nazi blockade brought colorful stories of the resistance which met General von Hannecken's asumption of power.

Over the Nazi-controlled Danish Radio, the Germans announced that all civil functions would be Nazified in a "new arrangement of the public life of Denmark."

Horde of Refugees

A never-ending stream of refugees—men, women and children—carrying only a few scattered belongings, poured into Sweden throughout Aug. 29. They came in rowboats, motorboats and small sailing craft. Scores were reported drowned as German naval craft shelled boats which refused to halt and turn back.

One refugee who reached Malmoe said that German troops were "all over" Copenhagen and that one of the first buildings taken over was the Copenhagen police headquarters.

Other refugees told of 450 persons being killed or wounded on Aug. 29 in a battle between Danish and German soldiers at the port of Svendborg, 50 miles west of Naestved, where 600 Danish troops held out against the invaders until all their bullets and shells were spent. Naestved is near the Zealand coast, 45 miles southwest of Copenhagen.

Reports reaching Sweden yesterday said that King Christian, who had been spending the summer at Sorgenfri Castle, 15 miles outside of Copenhagen, had been moved to Amalienborg, within the Capital, and that the entire royal family was interned there under military guard.

Merit Medal Award To Mess Sergeant

SECOND ARMY FIELD HEADQUARTERS, Tennessee, Aug. 31 (AP)—Staff Sergeant Edward M. Dzuba, of Schenectady, N. Y., member of a medical battalion on maneuvers here, Aug. 28, became the first mess sergeant in the history of the U. S. Army to be decorated with the Legion of Merit medal, Second Army officials announced.

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The Home Forum

Who Goes There?

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"HALT! Who goes there?" Never before has this watchful challenge rung out so often and in so many differing tongues as today. Frontiers and boundaries are zealously guarded against the approach of the enemy, and, unless the oncomer can produce unmistakable evidence that he is indeed a friend, he is likely to be summarily dealt with.

But what of the frontiers of human thought, that mental kingdom into which aggressive suggestions of fear, hatred, intolerance, greed, self-interest, pride, impurity, disease, trouble, and the like are constantly seeking to enter? Christ Jesus said, **"But know this, that if the goodman of the house had known in what watch the thief would come, he would have watched, and would not have suffered his house to be broken up"** (Matt. 24:43).

If every individual would stand sentry at the door of his thinking, allowing none but good, pure, unselfish, wise, constructive, noble, generous, loving thoughts to pass the guard, it is safe to say that war would vanish from the earth, and brotherly love and intelligent co-operation would be permanently established. The attempt to accomplish such a task through unassisted human effort would be futile, but the teaching of the Scriptures, with the aid of Christian Science, makes practical the truth which Christ Jesus commanded his followers to know in order that they might experience freedom—the truth about God, Mind, man, and being.

* * *

On page 407 of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Mary Baker Eddy draws attention to the urgent necessity for overcoming all unrighteous thoughts, motives, and actions. Pointing out the inevitable suffering which must result from putting off this task, even for an hour, she adds with comforting assurance, **"Here Christian Science is the sovereign panacea, giving strength to the weakness of mortal mind,—strength from the immortal and omnipotent Mind,—and lifting humanity above itself into purer desires, even into spiritual power and good-will to man."**

Because God is the only Mind or intelligence, there exists no sufficient reason for accepting the belief that man, God's image and likeness, can be enslaved by wicked thoughts, motives, and impulses. Infinite Mind fills space and eternity with its own perfect thoughts and ideas, which manifest its nature and character. Christian Science shows that this divine manifestation of perfection constitutes man, the real man, the man whom God created to have dominion, and with whom He was completely satisfied. In other words the manifestation of infinite Mind is the true being or selfhood of the only man there really is.

And what of the carnal or mortal mind, the old man, which St. Paul says must be put off? Christian Science proves unmistakably that this seeming mind was never a mind, but always a myth, a mistaken belief in mind and being apart from God. Were this false sense of mind a real entity, it could not be put off, but would have to be accepted.

* * *

A mistaken belief about anything, however, can readily be exchanged for the true facts. Fear, hatred, greed, intolerance, self-love, pride, revenge, impurity, and all evil propensities are the products of the acceptance of, and stubborn faith in, the carnal or mortal mind as constituting a part of man's real being. Let this deceitful mind with all its lying claims be repudiated, and let the true facts of existence be admitted and steadfastly maintained, and mortal mind's utter weakness and inability will be disclosed and its overthrow ensured. When all faith in mortal mind is withdrawn, its pretentions must collapse, for they have lost the only foundation and support they ever had.

Let every individual who would be happy, successful, and satisfied, hasten to take up his post as sentry at the door of his thinking. Yielding no authority to any mind but the divine Mind, let him say "Halt" to every thought which presents itself for admission and examine it in the light of Truth to learn whether it be friend or foe—a spiritual intuition from the Mind which is Life, Truth, and Love, or an erroneous suggestion from the carnal mind. As, through God-given aid, he rejects the false and admits only the true, he will find himself in command of a vast army of unconquerable spiritual allies, for Mind's infinite resources will be at his disposal.

Unrighteous thoughts are foreign to true being, so let us have done with them. Let past mistaken beliefs and ignorant thinking be wiped out, and let us open our mental doors to the healing and vitalizing streams of divine Truth and Life. Let the strength of omnipotent Mind pour in with positive, wise, intelligent, merciful, just, noble, generous spiritual ideas. Let our dearest companions be divine Love's pure thoughts of gentleness, compassion, unselfed love, humility, and gratitude. Thus we shall prove true for ourselves the words written by Mrs. Eddy in "The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany" (p. 210): **"The right thinker abides under the shadow of the Almighty. His thoughts can only reflect peace, good will towards men, health, and holiness."**

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into French]

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR — Photograph by Irving Schwerké

THE FRENCH CHÂTEAU AT CHAUMONT

AT CHAUMONT, everybody is agreed, "all is peaceful, harmonious, beautiful." Chaumont may not boast the magnificent size and grandeur of some other châteaux but, because of the lightness and dignity of its lines and its peerless situation, it wins a larger measure of admiration than most of them.

A more pleasing prospect it would be impossible to imagine. Situated on a high bluff commanding an unbroken view of the broad, luxuriant valley of the Loire, a few miles from Blois, Chaumont is one of the most delightfully placed châteaux, not only in the Loire country but in all France and Europe.

As we see Chaumont now, it is a late fifteenth-century construction, its walls and ground plan being those of a Gothic stronghold. Each angle has a round tower; and, in the years before the wing facing the river was removed, the four wings of the château surrounded a court. How many times Chaumont has been re-built in its career, a career in which it frequently changed hands, is not known; neither have been chronicled all the historical events of which it was the theater. Yet it remains an incomparable artistic experience for all who visit it. Approaching the château, one's imagination is fired by round towers, drawbridge, and portcullis; entering the courtyard and walking to the edge of the terrace, the heart is charmed with a landscape of quiet beauty and delicacy.

I. S.

Qui va là?

Traduction de l'article anglais de Science Chrétienne paraissant sur cette même page

"HALTE! Qui va là?" Jamais cet appel jeté par des sentinelles vigilantes ne s'est fait entendre aussi fréquemment et en des langues aussi diverses que c'est le cas aujourd'hui. On monte la garde aux frontières, on surveille étroitement les côtes pour que l'ennemi n'en approche point; et s'il ne peut prouver d'une manière certaine ses bonnes intentions, tout intrus s'expose à un fort mauvais accueil.

Mais est-ce qu'on garde avec autant de soin les frontières de la pensée humaine, le royaume mental où veulent sans cesse pénétrer des suggestions agressives telles que la crainte, la haine, l'intolérance, la convoitise, l'égoïsme, l'orgueil, l'impureté, la maladie, les tourments? Le Christ Jésus disait: "Sachez-le bien, si le père de famille savait à quelle heure de la nuit le voleur viendra, il veillerait et ne laisserait pas percer sa maison" (Matth. 24:43).

Si chacun montait la garde à la porte de sa conscience en ne laissant passer que les bonnes pensées, celles qui sont pures, exemptes d'égoïsme, sages, constructives, nobles, généreuses, aimantes, on peut bien dire que la guerre disparaîtrait du monde, qu'on verrait s'établir d'une manière permanente l'amour fraternel, l'entraide, la coopération judicieuse. Sans doute, on ne saurait en arriver là par des efforts purement humains; mais si l'on étudie les Écritures à la lumière de la Science Chrétienne, on peut mettre en pratique la vérité dont Jésus le Christ disait qu'il faut la connaître pour être affranchi — la vérité concernant Dieu, l'Entendement, l'homme et l'être.

A la page 407 du livre de texte Scientiste Chrétien, *Science et Santé avec la Clef des Écritures*, Mary Baker Eddy attire notre attention sur l'urgente nécessité de vaincre toutes les pensées injustes, les mobiles et les actes répréhensibles. Elle montre que cette tâche doit être entreprise sans délai; que tarder, ne fût-ce qu'une heure, augmente inévitablement nos peines; puis elle nous donne cette assurance réconfortante: "La Science Chrétienne est une panacée souveraine, donnant de la force à la faiblesse de l'entendement mortel, — force qui provient de l'Entendement immortel et omnipotent, — et qui élève l'humanité au-dessus d'elle-même jusqu'à des désirs plus purs, voire même jusqu'au pouvoir spirituel et à la bonne volonté envers les hommes."

Parce que Dieu est le seul Entendement, l'unique intelligence, il n'existe pas de raison suffisante pour accepter la croyance que l'homme, image et ressemblance de Dieu, puisse être asservi par des pensées, des impulsions, des mobiles pervers. L'Entendement infini remplit à la fois l'espace et l'éternité de ses propres pensées, de ses idées parfaites, manifestant sa nature et son caractère. La Science Chrétienne fait voir que cette manifestation divine de la perfection constitue l'homme réel, celui que Dieu créa en lui donnant la maîtrise, celui dont Il a toujours été complètement satisfait. En d'autres termes, la manifestation de l'Entendement infini est l'être ou l'individualité véritable du seul homme qui soit réellement.

Qu'est-ce donc que l'entendement charnel ou mortel, le vieil homme dont saint Paul dit qu'il faut se dépouiller? La Science Chrétienne prouve à coup sûr que ce pseudo-entendement est non pas une réalité mais une fiction, une fausse croyance à l'entendement et à l'être séparés de Dieu. Si ce sens erroné avait une entité réelle, on ne pourrait s'en dépouiller; il faudrait au contraire qu'on l'accepte.

Quant aux fausses croyances, qu'elles aient trait à une chose ou à une autre, rien ne nous empêche de les échanger contre les faits véritables. La crainte, la haine, la convoitise, l'intolérance, l'égoïsme, l'orgueil, la vengeance, l'impureté — tous les mauvais penchants — sont dus à ce qu'on accepte et retient avec ténacité la notion que l'entendement charnel ou mortel fait partie du vrai être de l'homme. Répudions cet entendement trompeur et toutes ses prétentions mensongères, admettons et maintenons avec fermeté les faits positifs de l'existence; alors se révélera l'incapacité, la faiblesse absolue de l'entendement mortel, dont la destruction est certaine. Quand on n'a plus aucune foi dans l'entendement mortel, ses prétentions ne peuvent que s'effondrer, car elles perdent la seule base, l'unique support qu'elles aient jamais eus.

Quiconque aspire au bonheur, au succès, au contentement véritables, doit, comme une sentinelle vigilante, garder la porte de sa conscience. Sans vouloir reconnaître d'autre autorité que celle de l'Entendement divin, il doit crier: "Halte!" à toutes les pensées qui veulent se faire admettre; à la lumière de la Vérité, il les examinera pour voir s'il s'agit d'un ami ou d'un ennemi — s'il se trouve en présence d'une intuition spirituelle ayant sa source dans l'Entendement qui est Vie, Vérité, Amour, ou d'une fausse suggestion de l'entendement charnel. Avec l'aide que Dieu lui donne, il rejettera les pensées fausses et n'admettra que les vraies; ce faisant, il se trouvera à la tête d'une vaste armée d'invincibles alliés spirituels, car il pourra disposer des infinies ressources de l'Entendement.

Les pensées répréhensibles sont étrangères à l'être véritable; donc rompons avec elles! Effaçant les erreurs du passé, les croyances et les pensées ignorantes, ouvrons toutes grandes nos portes mentales pour laisser entrer les ondes vivifiantes et salutaires de la Vérité, de la Vie divine. Que la force de l'Entendement dont le pouvoir est sans limites entre à flots, avec les idées spirituelles généreuses, positives, sages, intelligentes, miséricordieuses, justes et nobles. Que nos compagnons les plus chers soient les pures pensées de l'Amour divin — la douceur, la compassion, le dévouement, l'humilité, la reconnaissance. Nous prouverons ainsi la vérité de ce qu'écrivait Mrs. Eddy dans *The First Church of Christ, Scientist, and Miscellany* (p. 210): "Celui qui pense selon la justice repose à l'ombre du Tout-Puissant. Ses pensées ne peuvent refléter que la paix, la bienveillance envers les hommes, la santé, la sainteté."

Pour tous renseignements sur les publications Scientistes Chrétiennes en français, écrire à La Société d'Edition de la Science Chrétienne. (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.)

In the Street of a Famous Name

IT WAS A Frenchman who wrote that little gastronomic guide, with its alluring paper jacket on which was depicted a sidewalk café where at an iron table sat a chic little Parisienne with a companion, a young man looking more like Bond Street than the boulevards, a typical middle-aged Frenchman with a mauve waistcoat, and a garçon whose bushy white whiskers had been added by the artist as a bit of decoration. It was of a size to be all too conveniently carried in the pocket or handbag and referred to when the hour for a repast approached. Alas! so many Meccas of the gastronome were thereby discovered and as certainly lost, for Foyot fell before the demand for grapefruit with a maraschino cherry (perhaps for a marshmallow in the potato) and Lapérouse followed. . . .

But, even the list in the insidious little green book did not utterly make lost some of the places tucked away in obscure streets too far from the beaten track for tourists to seek, and such an one was a little restaurant in a street bearing a famous name. There was nothing to tempt one to enter and I do not remember what happy impulse diverted us there when we were on our way to a place of much renown and no charm which was farther down on the same street. We were always looking for a place where the maître d'hôtel or the *patron* himself would be ready to take an interest in us, where we could talk without being jostled by waiters and frequenters, and here we found the restaurant of our heart's desire.

On entering, there was the caisse, presided over by a forbidding female. Where but in France could you find her like? She was generally the wife of the *patron*, and she was inevitably clad in a black dress of a stereotyped cut and material, with hair tightly brushed back from her high forehead and a manner of admitting customers on suffrance. She overlooked the scene with an ominous severity. One found one's place in the inner of the two rooms, and took one's seat on the worn plush-covered bench which lined the walls, and directly one was accosted by the garçon, who could never grow old, for he had never been young. He had a welcome for Monsieur and Madame, the interval between whose visits would have justified his forgetting them; perhaps he did, and it was only Gallic tact that made his greeting so cordial, but they did not forget him, he was a part of the scene; his shiny black coat and thinning hair only marked the passing months or years. He presented the sheet of paper on which was written in that pale purple ink common to such documents in France, the list of viands, and he responded to the interrogation, "And what do you recommend?" with evident pleasure in the appeal to his judgment. "Ah! Monsieur, la sole est le meilleur plat aujourd'hui" or "Je recommande le châteaubriant," and we followed his advice and were thereby content. A salad of his making was always asked for, and the petits pois or the haricots were chosen, and the meal ended with crêpes Suzette made by the *patron* at a near-by table. . . .

When the first dish arrived it was accorded a welcome inspired by anticipation as well as memory. After the crêpes had been eaten, . . . the *patron* thanked, and the garçon duly recognized, one took back to the world of duties something more than the pleasure of having been well fed—the flavor of having partaken of the fine flower of living. It is a pity that there is so little of this quality within reach now, in this world of too much noise and confusion, where the best restaurants are apt to be standardized and the din is put into dinner. Certain it is that good conversation can never be fostered in crowded rooms where one has to strain one's ears to catch the voice. . . . Rare indeed is such talk as inspired his friend Callimachus to write of Heraclitus—

"I wept as I remembered how often you and I
Had tired the sun with talking, and sent
him down the sky."

This is the ideal of conversation, and we are far from its realization, and far, too, from the little restaurant in the street of the famous name in Paris, and far, so very far, from such cooking as was to be had there; but the memory of the happy hours it has given two of its clients never fades, and one of them lays this tribute at the feet of the *patron* and the garçon, . . . and of that Monsieur without whom all their efforts would have been vain.

E. C. K.

Respectable and Socially Correct

THE INTIMACY and charm of the small town characterized the relationships of Boston's populace at the eventful turn of the nineteenth century. Notwithstanding the rapidly enlarging population, spurred by a gratifying upturn of prosperity, the physical aspect of every street and every quiet square reminded one of the placid life into which arrogant commercialism was entering almost naïvely. Gracious living befitted the scene, while a quiet conviction that Utopia was geographically not very remote brought forth good works and a benign satisfaction to every honest New England face. The outward habits of the urban New Englander were often reminiscent of those customary on the farm; with hearty dinner at eleven o'clock in the morning, the day's work done at five, or earlier, and evening amusements commencing at six and concluded before ten o'clock. The sophistications of indoor culture were perceptibly transforming these simplicities of village life in so far as the hours of observance were concerned, for the flourishing life of a township which boasted fine theaters and concert halls demanded not daylight saving but daylight sacrificing. Thus the hours of amusement and labor were pushed ahead, but rarely did the curtains part or the music commence, later than seven o'clock precisely, a respectable and socially correct moment of time.

Boston was a tight little community, as are all New England towns to this day, with knots of houses set closely against each other, protection against the severe weather and self-evident testimony to a sensible economy. The compactness of the man-made fortifications, these modest but elegantly appointed houses—inspired by those which Bulfinch knew in London and Edinburgh—provided for fullest cultivation of the finely decorative spirit of the Federal period. . . . The confident ease in the enjoyment of well-being of the master and his family as they emerged to attend the Sabbath worship (for Boston was generously furnished with churches of every varying shade and color of denomination and belief), the theater, or—last to achieve recognition—the concert might have gratified the distant Pilgrim Fathers had they envisioned the practicability of such a life as this generation had brought to pass among its finer representatives.—From "Musical Interludes in Boston," by H. EARLE JOHNSON. (New York: Columbia University Press.)

The Flowers One Finds in Poetry

INTEREST IN THE smallest details of his work is one of the distinguishing marks of the real poet, who observes with the closest accuracy and then recreates; and, for poets of every period, flowers have provided a great natural storehouse of details—have been perhaps the most generally used adornment of verse. From the time of Chaucer, who was up at dawn to see the daisy, "agein the sonnë spredë," English poets have talked of flowers; and the flowers have been interesting and beautiful when they have been profoundly real to the poets.

* * *

A flower may be used to point a moral; and the moral may be turned into true poetry, but the flower slighted. This happens in Tennyson's "Flower in the crannied wall." The moral comes through perfectly, but the flower remains unrealized, not because flowers were unimportant to the poet, but because in this instance the moral was more important. If the flower had been clearer—if he had written, as James Thompson did, of "the yellow wall-flower, stained with iron-brown"—any moral would have been swamped.

It does no good simply to say a rose or lily is "sweet" or "lovely"; so undifferentiated a flower is all too likely not to exist in the field or the mind or the poem. It will very probably be only an empty word. Contrast, for example:

"Fair colored flowers in the meadows spring
And now the birds their untaught notes do sing"

with the lines of another translator of Ovid, Arthur Golding:

"While in this garden Proserpine was taking her pastime
In gathering either violets blue or lilies white as lime."

The first flowers are vague and blurred, while Golding sees to it that the lilies are gleaming in the lines with an icy clarity.

* * *

The same exciting distinctness is to be observed about the flowers of John Clare, who has loved and observed flowers until he is able to make them extraordinarily real.

"I love to hear the nightingale—
She comes where summer dwells—
Among the brakes and orchis flowers
And foxglove's freckled bells."

A remote word, "freckled," and how exact! A lesser poet would have avoided the word, perhaps thinking it lacked dignity.

But it is not always the carefully-chosen adjective which gives the flower reality—sometimes the mere name is enough. Or, again, there is the expedient of associating the flower with some out-of-the-way element, a device used by T. S. Eliot in his translation of Perse's *Anabasis:* "at evening an odor of violets and clay"; and also in his own:

"Garlic and sapphires in the mud
Clot the bedded axle tree—"

where the bulb and the gem have a hammer-like impact, because of the strangeness of their association.

Another poet creates a remarkable effect by taking one aspect of a flower and applying it to a whole landscape. Gerard Hopkins writes:

"And azuring-over greybell makes
Woodbanks and brakes wash wet like lakes,"

and that bold stroke of poetic license brings the rolling blue-sheened fields glimmering before us.

* * *

The daisy is the humblest of all flowers, yet one of the most wonderful passages in romantic poetry is woven around that flower by Thomas Beddoes, in his incomplete drama, "The Second Brother":

"I should not say
How thou art like the daisy in Noah's meadow
On which the foremost drop of rain fell warm
And soft at evening; so the little flower
Wrapped up its leaves and shut the treacherous water
Close to the golden welcome of its breast,
Delighting in the touch of that which led
The showers of oceans, in whose billowy drops
Tritons and lions of the sea were warring."

Though the scale of magnitude changes in an instant from a drop of water to a globe of perhaps millions of gallons, the daisy is not in the least dwarfed; it retains its full measure of beauty and tenderness in spite of the vast monsters that follow it so closely.

Flowers that are exotic and rare, or simple everyday flowers, it makes little difference so long as the poet has made them real by using them not as a means to an end, but as an end in themselves. Then they survive always in our minds as things of beauty, and often, as in this verse of Hugh MacDiarmuid's, as miracles.

"The rose of all the world is not for me;
I want for my part
Only the small white rose of Scotland
That smells sharp and sweet
And breaks the heart."

EDMUND SCOTT

Night Wind

It seemed as if no leaf would ever stir
In that pervasive stillness which had hung
Blue haze above us; even the locusts' whirr
Sounded remote and somnolent along
The immaterial edge of afternoon.
Summer was at the turning; time had ceased
Clocking the hours; phantasmally the moon
Floated, a golden bubble, in the East.

And then from far beyond the evening came
A breath of coolness redolent of dew,
An emanation we could hardly name.
Yet, hearing all the leaves rejoice, we knew
How lenitive and gentle are the light
Fingers of wind upon the brow of night.

LESLIE NELSON JENNINGS

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1943

Doughboys in Africa Put Job Assurance Ahead of Postwar Planning

Full Victory Over Axis Kept as First Objective

Congressional committee finds isolationist attitude of world collaboration—Slight interest found on Russian question, compared with that shown by men in other sections of the United Nations.

By Joseph G. Harrison

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Middle East

CAIRO, Aug. 31 — America's postwar planners have one of the biggest selling jobs in history on their hands. They have still got to convince the average American in uniform that he must go all out for international co-operation after this war if he wants to avoid another and worse conflict.

Perhaps the planners can succeed in this job, but they haven't yet, if the officers and men in this area are any criterion.

A little more than three months ago I had an opportunity to write my conclusions on the attitude of the average American soldiers here and in North Africa, based on numerous personal conversations and on information regarding the content of hundreds of letters sent home.

At that time I wrote:

"United States soldiers seem to be noticeably less interested in the problem of the multifarious postwar settlements than their British counterparts."

Strong on Winning War

It has just been possible to make a new and fuller check on this same subject, and there seems to be little or no change in the attitude of the average American stationed in Africa.

This conclusion has also been reached by several members of the five-man Senatorial Investigation Committee now touring all areas containing American troops.

One member stated to me quite frankly his belief that very large numbers of American soldiers are still isolationist in their postwar outlook, although certainly not so in regard to the necessity of winning the present conflict.

On another occasion a different member of this Commission implied the same thing in a public press conference. Asked what the American soldiers were interested in, Senator James M. Mead of New York said the boys were particularly anxious to know if they will be able to get work when they return after the war, what things are like at home and what is the standing of the big league baseball teams.

Aloof on Postwar Plans

Senator Mead left the impression that there was no rush to know what Congress intended to do about international affairs after the war.

The other evening I had an opportunity to chat with a number of American officers and civilian agency officers here. Some had worked in Washington and all were well informed on world events.

In this group, too, however, interest centered almost exclusively around the future political and economic setup in the United States. Little concern was expressed about America's international obligations.

While this apparent lack of interest in what America intends to do after the war isn't taken to mean that Americans here hostile to their country's playing a bigger international role, it is thought to show that they are not yet convinced of its necessity.

This would seem to indicate the need for greater frankness on the part of interested persons and agencies in Washington.

One of the most interesting aspects of the situation is the very noticeable difference in attitude taken by Americans toward Russia and that taken by the British, Greeks, Yugoslavs, and Poles.

Whereas the latter show intense interest in the Russian question, both in its present military aspect and in its postwar diplomatic aspect, no such concern is noticeable among Americans.

Although unstinting in praise of Russia's military victories, American officers and men with whom I have talked seem largely indifferent toward the question of what role the Soviet Union will play in peace time.

Some Britons here believe this may cause serious difficulties for Britain after the war. They point out that London is firmly convinced that it must co-operate intimately with both the United States and Russia, but that it is conceivable that situations might arise in which American lack of interest in the Soviets would put London in the position of having to choose between them—something which obviously London would rather avoid.

The Problem of France

The problem is posed even more sharply when it comes to the continental European states. Virtually all Frenchmen here are convinced that French safety lies in tight Franco-Soviet co-operation.

Gen. Charles de Gaulle has stated this in no uncertain terms on several occasions, and it is thought likely that most Frenchmen in France agree.

In fact the grounds for this Franco-Soviet co-operation are already well laid. Not only does General de Gaulle have a personal representative in Moscow, but Russia has made a rare concession in permitting the "Normandie Unit" of French aviators to operate on the Russian front.

A significant sidelight of the strong European interest in Russia is the fact, in the opinion of some observers, that the Soviet Union is now playing at least a part of the role enjoyed by the United States during World War I.

It will be recalled that in World War I America was generally looked upon by continental European peaples as the "white hope."

Hopes Based on Soviet

There is now reason to believe that many Europeans are inclined to look upon Russia as their main hope today, although American prestige is still strong and many of these Europeans undoubtedly prefer democracy to Communism.

Russian prestige stems from the fact that whereas America may still be looked upon as the land of opportunity, today it is the Soviet Union which is doing the most toward beating Germany. The victories at Orel and Kharkov seem more important to the oppressed Greek and Czech than production figures at Detroit.

This effect of Russia upon the imagination of Europe is one of the reasons why some Americans believe that in the interest of many of their country's postwar problems, including particularly trade, Americans and America would be well advised to show greater interest in European questions and their solution.

United States Army Signal Corps

Is He Thinking of Postwar Problems?

Apparently this American Sergeant is well occupied with the tasks of making things more comfortable in the North African field of operations. The home-made hearth, gouged out of the rugged face of the terrain, provides steaming water to launder the doughboy's long jeans. The Sergeant wears a French beret, with French Army insignia. Many comparable and ingenious methods make living a bit more bearable under campaign conditions. Plans for a postwar world of international co-operation seem far removed from the job in hand.

Allies Pound Supply Lines Of Japanese

Drive by MacArthur for New Guinea centers on weak link in enemy's conduct of the war.

By W. E. Lucas

Special Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor With the United Nations Forces in the Southwest Pacific

SOMEWHERE IN AUSTRALIA, Aug. 31—The continuing aerial assault on Wewak and Madang is another high watermark in Allied warfare in New Guinea. The most recent Wewak raid, for example, was carried out by Liberators escorted by Lightnings, and was another attempt to keep Wewak and its satellite airfields in smoking ruins.

Twelve planes were destroyed on the ground, and out of 60 fighters that went up to break up the Allied attack only six escaped damage.

At the same time Madang was bombed and thoroughly strafed by hard-hitting Mitchells who once again proved that they have a fierce punch.

These heavy attacks fall into the pattern of what has been happening on the New Guinea front for the past few weeks. Gen. Douglas MacArthur is engaged in an aerial offensive against Japanese lines of communication on this central sector of his 2,000-mile front.

Series of Blows

A recapitulation of more recent events will give a fair picture of what is taking place. Wewak and its satellite fields, together with shipping in the harbor, were battered 10 days ago.

Then late on Aug. 26 Hansa Bay got one of the biggest raids ever staged in the Southwest Pacific. This was followed on Aug. 27 by another bold strike against the Gori River bridge just south of Madang. On Aug. 28 Hansa Bay got it again and on Aug. 29 both Wewak and Madang were the targets.

As obbligato to this full bombing symphony, fighters and bombers have been scouring the seas for shipping, and in the past seven days 14 ships, including a cruiser and a destroyer, have been attacked and either sunk or damaged, and 154 barges have been put out of action.

The key to this picture is as follows: Wewak is the main Japanese base for New Guinea. Here all their supplies and reinforcements have been coming and from here flow southward to support ground forces right down as far as Salamaua.

Heavy Attack on Barges

Hansa Bay is one of the major swinging points for this southward traffic. Madang is a further important staging post and road head for the route that runs from there to Lae.

The bridge that carries the road over the Gori River, a swift and deep stream, is a vital link on that road. Apart from being a road head Madang is also a busy barge center for traffic via coast to Finschhafen and the Huon Gulf.

The Allied attack therefore has been aimed principally at the nerve centers of the main supply line from Wewak to the front. Coupled with these heavy bombing raids have been attacks on shipping and barges wherever they are to be found.

Weakest Link Strategy

There is something in all this aerial activity that is reminiscent of the bombing of Sicily and what is happening now on the Italian mainland.

It is a deliberate offensive against the weakest link in the Japanese supply system in New Guinea. Time and again since the enemy's tide of invasion lapped up on the shores of the Solomons and New Guinea the Japanese have got themselves into a supply mess.

They did it at Guadalcanal and Buna, and more recently at Munda. Their loss of territory has resulted largely from their lack of logistic ability.

The Japanese have hardly developed aerial transport, and compared to that of the Allies it could be considered negligible. By losing control of the air they have put themselves into the inevitable predicament of either letting their ground troops starve or of risking warships and freighters in an endeavor to maintain them where they are.

Heavy Losses Incurred

They have mostly chosen the latter course with a disastrous loss to themselves.

They are in the same predicament now. Their supply run from Wewak down the coast is at the mercy of Allied bombers and fighters. Their attempts to run convoys to Lae in January and March ended in annihiliation. Since then they have had to rely on barges and submarines, both uneconomic metohds of supplying large nummethods of supplying large num-

Raids on Wewak, Madang, the Gori River bridge, and Hansa Bay are blows at the foundations of Japanese defensive positions in Southern New Guinea.

G. O. P. Policy Group in West Approves Isolationist Purge

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 31 (AP)—The Western Conference of the Republican Postwar Policy Association has urged party leaders to clear the G. O. P. of all isolationist labels.

In addition, the main association will soon set up organizations in 40 States to implement its program for international postwar cooperation for peace. Deneen Watson of Chicago, founder of the organization, said.

Delegates to the conference from 11 Western States unanimously approved a resolution asking the party's Postwar Advisory Council of 49 to give a "forthright" statement pledging "postwar co-operation by the United States in world affairs."

The resolution urged Republican members of Congress to sponsor and support congressional action along that line.

The Conference approved a five-point program outlined by Mr. Watson. That program, designed to establish and maintain a lasting peace, listed these points as written by the Resolutions Committee, under chairmanship of Chester Rowell, California Republican leader and editorial columnist of the San Francisco Chronicle as a basis for peace.

Program for Lasting Peace

"1. Complete military victory of the Allies, and unconditional surrender and complete disarmament of the aggressors.

"2. The commitment of America now, while we fight, to the support of a Council of Nations based on the United Nations, and with the backing of their forces, to assume responsibility in the postwar world order.

"3. A world court to adjudicate international disputes.

"4. Maintenance of adequate national defense until a perfected system of international co-operation guarantees our security.

"5. The maintenance of economic peace in the postwar world by opening the channels of world trade, to the end that, without jeopardizing their domestic institutions and economy, all peoples who will grant these rights to others shall have access on just and equal terms to the markets and raw materials of the world."

Mr. Rowell commented to reporters that the resolution was stronger than those adopted by similar meetings of the Association in the Midwest and New York, "but not as strong as I would like to have it."

Council Meets Next Week

The Council of 49 will meet at Mackinac Island, Michigan, Sept. 6 and 7. It is expected to formulate party policy on postwar affairs.

The resolution commended the Republican National Committee statements of April 20 and Dec. 7, 1942, which said the nation's responsibilities would not end at its own borders after the war.

"But people," it added, "hungry for leadership are demanding a far more specific statement today from Republicans." It asked for a statement "which cannot be open to doubtful interpretation."

Mr. Watson asserted in an address to the Conference that "the most important proolem before the American people today is the question of the foreign policy of their country, for upon the soundness of our foreign policy also depends the domestic happiness and prosperity for which all Americans are striving."

Mr. Rowell told the group that the establishment of a military peace by force, working co-operation between governments, and the founding of an economic peace were three essentials in the postwar world.

He said international co-operation could be achieved only by the United States relinquishing some of its sovereignty, and that an economic peace could not be attained if tariffs were high enough to choke trade. He also advocated return to the gold standard.

Gears Defeat in Split

Mr. Watson said he believed any split regarding postwar policies could mean Republican defeat, and that "in my opinion we cannot stand four more years of Roosevelt."

He charged that "many Americans are already fighting World War III" with Russia, adding, "I deplore such talk as creating dissension among the Allies in the conduct of the war."

Joseph Stalin, he predicted, "would be co-operative" in the postwar era if he were assured of the safety of his nation "through a collective security arrangement."

Reed Vetterli, Salt Lake City Police Chief, summed up the stand at the Conference saying, "You cannot live in a degraded, run-down neighborhood without devaluating your own property—and that is about the size of today's world."

Mrs. Lorena Hahn, Vice-Chairman of the Committee, told the Conference that there must be orderly plans for relief and rehabilitation of the war-torn world, and a practical approach to foreign trade.

"American women realize," Mrs. Hahn said, "that if we are going to win the peace we must begin now while we fight to work out definite postwar plans with Russia, Great Britain and China, and that the United Nations must form a nucleus for a Council of Nations to restrain aggression."

The women's vote will be significant in the 1944 presidential election, she stated, commenting that some statisticians have figured that between 54 per cent and 64 per cent of the voters will be women.

Bricker Nails Joke About His Running

COLUMBUS, Ohio, Aug. 31 (AP)—Gov. John W. Bricker, returning by plane from a vacation in the Black Hills last night, advised against interpreting a "jovial remark" made at a social gathering in Rapid City, S. D., Saturday as a declaration of his desire to run for President.

"If I intended to make such an announcement, I would not do it in that way," he told a reporter.

Governor Bricker said his response to his initiation into the "Singing Tribe of Wahoo" was designed to fit into the "jovial spirit" of the social significance and had no politilal significance.

Gov. Bricker, "Horse That Wants to Run"

By the Associated Press

Denver, Aug. 31

Belief that Gov. John Bricker of Ohio will seek the Republican nomination for the Presidency in 1944 was expressed today by former Gov. Ralph L. Carr of Colorado.

Mr. Carr was one of several Republicans who visited with the Ohio Chief Executive during his recent vacation at a ranch near Sundance, Wyo.

He referred to a statement made by Governor Bricker Saturday when being initiated into the Wahoo Indian Tribe at Rapid City, S. D. Gov. Bricker was given a name which means: "Horse that wants to run."

Governor Bricker replied: "I know it's not so much that the horse wants to run, but it's most important whether he's given the chance to run."

"I am sure that was an indication of his desire to obtain the Republican presidential nomination in 1944," Mr. Carr said. The Coloradan declared other visitors at the ranch took the same view.

Governor Bricker and his party left the vacation ranch for Columbus, Ohio, yesterday.

Landon Wants A 'Realistic' Policy in Food

KANSAS CITY, Mo., Aug. 31 (AP)—Alf M. Landon, criticizing the national administration's food policy as one which "decided this week what it thinks it will need next week," asked today for a "realistic, continuous program" visualizing the place of American agriculture in the world economy.

"We need an intelligent program balancing livestock numbers with feed, encouraging rather than hampering the farmer," the 1936 Republican presidential nominee said in an address for delivery at the Kansas City Co-operative Club.

"That requires one sympathetic authority instead of many agencies working at cross-purposes."

Mr. Landon declared the United States couldn't provide food for all the world, "as outlined by the Administration" and also produce the same amount of livestock as in the past.

"The New Dealers changed Thanksgiving, killed the little pigs and now they want to put us on the rice and fish diet of the Orientals."

The country should demand an accounting of the vast quantities of food being given away under lend-lease, he added.

"There is growing fear that the Administration is fooling foreign peoples with the same expansive iridescent promises that it has tried on the American people in the past 10 years. Therefore, we will suffer humiliating loss of national prestige and friendship.

"Stalin always speaks first for Russia. Churchill always speaks for England first. It is high time you and I speak first for Ameries."

Leaders of Both Parties See Roosevelt Running Again

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—As the nation's political diagnosticians view the scene today, the 1944 campaign probably will present President Roosevelt against any one of three Republican potentials in a race that will see home front issues slightly favored above war and postwar problems.

The Associated Press, in a national survey, asked state chairmen of both Democratic and Republican parties to give their ideas on the issues which they thought would dominate the 1944 campaign, to name the probable candidates, and to assay the possible influence of letters from soldiers. Chairmen or party leaders from 46 States were heard from, 38 on the Democratic side, 42 on the Republican. Some brushed off the queries with the opinion that it is too early for comment.

The dominant point developed is the expectation on both sides that Franklin D. Roosevelt will run for a fourth term. Democratic leaders in 33 States, Republicans in 24 States expect the President to head his party's ticket again. No other possibility received serious mention although a few Democrats conditioned their opinion on the war continuing through the campaign.

Republicans Cautious

Few Republican state chairmen plump boldly for a party leader; nearly all name three; 22 suggested Mr. Willkie, 21 Mr. Dewey and 17 Mr. Bricker. Halt of the responses said it is too soon to predict who will be named or they preferred to leave nominations to the national convention.

A few Republican chairmen regard Mr. Willkie's nomination as probable but not too welcome because they think Mr. Willkie is a bit independent and not an old-line organization man.

Gen. Douglas MacArthur ranks first among those regarded as dark horses and long shots—six chairmen include him among Republican presidential possibilities. The others and the times they are mentioned:

Senator Robert A. Taft, 5; Gov. Leverett Saltonstall of Massachusetts, 4; Lieut. Commander Harold Stassen, former Governor of Minnesota, 4; Gov. Earl Warren of California, 3; and six others mentioned once each, James A. Farley, Rubber Director William M. Jeffers, OPA Administrator Prentiss M. Brown; Gov. Dwight H. Green of Illinois, Senator Arthur H. Vandenberg of Michigan, and Charles L. McNary of Oregon, Senator Minority Leader.

Roosevelt in the Lead

As for President Roosevelt's candidacy, a majority of Democratic chairmen say there can be no other choice and that continued military success will carry him into office again on the theory that leaders shouldn't be changed. Even if the war should end before the 1944 election, which few suggest as probable, they propose that Mr. Roosevelt be retained until peace is re-established.

On the campaign issues, the Democratic chairmen agree with the Republicans often enough to show they realize there will be much discussion of centralized government, farm conditions, food distribution and private enterprise.

Here is how state chairmen list the principal issues.

War Democratic chairmen in 21 States and Republicans in eight regard it a leading campaign topic. By "war" they mean, its conduct, cost, obligations and consequences.

Foreign relations — Democratic chairmen in 17 States and Republicans in 22 expect peace, reconstruction abroad, American participation in world affairs, such as some organization to prevent wars, to be well debated. Few offer definite ideas on how to prevent war and there is little suggestion that the United States should stay at home and let the world shift for itself.

Survey of Issues

Decentralization — Republican chairmen in 27 States and Democrats in six expect national campaign debate on whether the Federal Government, especially the executive branch, is growing too powerful. Some of both parties speak of "return to the constitutional form of government." The word most used is "bureaucracy," some raising the issue of size, others quality and all raising the question of whether bureaus and commissions are running the country. Especially from Republican chairman but sometimes from Democrats come phrases such as "dangerous bureaucracy," "bureaucratic delays," "government by fiat," "regimenation," "revolt against bureaucracy," "bureaucratic bungling," and so forth.

Home front—Democratic chairmen in 15 States and Republicans in 19 give various domestic problems as main campaign subjects. These include operations of rationing, price control, limitation of farm machinery, the effects of drafting farmers, labor's influence on government, food shortages and government expenditures.

Labor's activities are named as a main issue by only five Democratic and six Republican chairmen. None are in the big manufacturing States.

Scattering mention is made of re-employment of soldiers, social security, taxes, inflation and State problems such as voting laws, irrigation and power development.

The fourth term is seen as a direct campaign issue by only six chairmen, three Democrats and three Republicans.

Only 12 chairman—four Democrats, eight Republicans—expect that letters from fighting men will wield any potent influence in the election. Sixteen, equally divided between the two parties, are convinced that the effect of soldier opinion will be slight.

There is a distinct thought that, whatever influence the war zone letters may exert, it will be centered on labor issues. Five Democrats, 12 Republicans expect the fighting men to speak up on this line, although some of these do not look for any very significant effect.

Congressmen are home, fixing their fences, talking with constituents and feeling the public pulse. When they reassemble in Washington, Sept. 14, they may have clearer views on the home front than have the state chairman because the Congressmen may see trends in opinion since their last visits home, slow developments that are less apparent to politicians who always are on the scene.

Brazil's German Colonists Live Alien to Laws of State

PORTO ALEGRE, Brazil (AP)—Brazil's German colonists must be taught Brazilian songs, folklore, dances, traditions and ideals, and only when these take the place of German ideas and customs will they cease to be a danger and threat to Brazil, says Prof. Mario Pacheco, high official in the Government of the State of Rio Grande do Sul.

The Brazilian Government has taken stringent measures to stop enemy agitation but the evil still persists, said Professor Pacheco. Teachers still carry it on clandestinely, the Germans refuse access to their homes and many families resist passively efforts to make them conform to Brazilian customs and laws, he said.

Professor Pacheco, of the Directory of Statistics, has made a study of the problems involved in the "nationalization" of the German, Italian, Polish, and Jewish colonists in this southernmost State of Brazil, where this question has challenged the authorities of the Brazilian Government.

The results of his findings and his suggestions for transforming ardent Nazis into patriotic Brazilians appeared in a newspaper of Passo Fundo, in the State of Rio Grande do Sul, and was reproduced throughout all Brazil by the Agencia Nacional.

"We do not exaggerate," he said, "when we affirm that it is in these German nuclei, i. e., in the Serra districts of Rio Grande do Sul, where a nationalist campaign is extremely urgent."

It is in these isolated districts, Professor Pacheco declared, that the Germans are most fanatically loyal to Germany, its customs and ideas. After three or four generations they still cling to them and are primarily Germans and live almost completely alien to Brazilian life.

This devotion to the fatherland was "intelligently exploited by Naziism," declared Professor Pacheco. "Favored by direct subventions from the German Government, first through the German school system and later with the aid of National Socialist agents, the colonists founded school clubs, sporting associations, and amusement centers, with iron-clad organizations, and used these to draw the Germans away from contact with Brazilian life, with the clear intention of creating for the future German minorities within Brazil."

"Integralism," the Brazilian green shirt Fascist movement, Professor Pacheco asserts, "served them magnificently as a mask for their hidden aims. It was in this manner that Naziism reached truly alarming proportions in this municipality, not only in the City of Jose Bonifacio but in the interior as well.

"They still believe in Germany's victory, their faith in Hitler grows. The Berlin Radio, to which they listen assiduously, bolsters their morale. None of this is visible. But these groups under German influence will be the last to become assimilated in the Brazilian nationality," declared Professor Pacheco.

Today's Closing Prices on N. Y. Stock Exchange; Financial News and Comment

Today's Sales (est.) 650,000
Previous day's sales 234,870
1943 volume to date 211,446,206
1942 volume to date 67,298,267

Average Price of 60 Stocks
By the Associated Press

Monday	49.2	Prev. day	49.2
Month ago	48.5	Year ago	36.7
1943 high	53.3	1943 low	41.7

Stks./Divds (Dollars)	Sales (100s)	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
Adams Exp 1.15g	7	10½	10⅜	10½	
Addressog-Multi 1	3	18¾	18	18⅛	+ ⅛
Air Reduction 1g	4	41⅞	41½	41⅝	+ ⅛
Alaska Juneau	55	6½	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny Corp	12	2⅜	2⅛	2⅜	+ ⅛
Allegheny pf .50	7	23	22¼	23	+ ⅜
Allegheny pf $30 ww	14	24⅜	23½	24⅛	+1⅛
Allegheny pr pf	4	36½	36	36	
Alleg Ludl $ 1.05g	16	26⅞	25¾	26⅛	+ ⅜
Allen Indust (.5le)	1	9¾	9¾	9¾	
Al Chem & Dye 4g	6	149	148	149	+ 1½
Allied Mills 1.40g	77	26⅜	25	26⅜	+1⅜
Allied Strs (.60)	45	14	13¼	14	+ ⅞
Allis-Ch Mfg .2ag	9	37⅛	36⅜	37⅛	+ ⅜
Alpha P Chem .4ae	*7	21¼	21	21¼	+ ⅛
Amal Leather pf 2a*	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	—1¼
Am Ag Chem 1.20	1	29½	29¼	29¼	+ ⅛
Am Airlines 1½g	3	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Am Bk Note .55g	3	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Am Bank N pf 3	50	58½	58½	58½	
Am Cable & Rad	13	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Am Can (3)	2	f2¼	f2	f2	+ ⅛
Am Can pf (7)	20	184¼	184	184	— ⅛
Am Car & Fdy 4g	1	35¾	35½	35¾	+ ⅛
Am C&F pf 12½pg	4	71	70⅞	70⅞	— ⅛
Am Ch & Coh 1½pg	*14	22⅞	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Am Chicle (4a)	70	105½	105½	105½	+ ⅛
Am Colortype .45g	*1	10	10	10	+ ⅛
Am Cryn Sug ½g	1	14½	14½	14½	+ ⅛
Am Distilleries	1	26½	25⅞	26½	+1⅛
Am Encaus Tilling	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	+ ⅛
Am & For Power	52	5⅛	4⅝	5⅛	+ ⅛
Am&FPS4pf 2.85k	2	71	70	71	+3½
Am&FPSTpf 3.32k	5	81	79	80½	+3½
Am & FP 2 pf	47	20½	19	20⅛	+1⅜
Am-Haw 55 2¼ag	1	32½	32½	32½	+ ½
Am Home Pr 2.40	3	68½	68½	68½	+ ½
Am Ice	1	4½	4½	4½	— ⅛
Am Internat ¼ag	7	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	+ ⅛
Am Locomotive	4	12⅝	12½	12⅝	+ ⅛
Am Loco pf 3½g	4	98½	98	98½	+ ⅛
Am M&F Dy .60g	3	14½	14½	14½	
Am Metal (1)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Am M & Met ¾ag	1	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
Am News 1.80	90	34	34	34	
Am Pow & Light	11	2¾	2⅝	2⅝	
Am P & L $6 pf	11	40¼	39¼	40	+1
Am P & Lt $5 pf	24	38⅞	37¼	38	+ ⅜
Am Rad&St S .30g	20	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Am Roll Mill .60g	14	13⅞	13⅝	13¾	+ ⅛
Am R M pf 4½	160	66½	65½	66½	+ ⅜
Am Seating ½g	2	16¾	16¼	16¾	+ ⅜
Am Ship Bld 2g	20	29	29	29	
Am Stl Fdrs 1½g	5	24	23⅛	23¾	+ ⅛
Am Sm&R (2)	10	39⅛	38¾	38⅞	+ ⅛
Am Smelt pf 7	120	159	156¾	159	+1¼
Am Snuff pf (6)	30	151½	151½	151½	+1½
Am Steve .90g	1	16½	16½	16½	+ ½
Am Sugar Ref 1½g	1	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	+ ⅜
Am Sug pf (7)	1	115	115	115	+1½
Am Sum Tob 1½ag	*2	30¼	30	30¼	+ ⅛
Am Tel & Tel (9)	14	154⅞	154⅜	154⅝	+ ⅛
Am Tobacco (3a)	4	56½	56½	56½	+ ½
Am Tobacco B (3a)	11	57⅜	57	57¼	+ ¼
Am Type Fdrs ½pg	7	9½	9¼	9⅜	+ ⅛
Am Viscose 1½g	8	46⅝	46⅜	46⅝	+ ⅛
Am Water Works	21	6⅝	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Am W W 1pf (6)	1	85¼	85¼	85¼	—1¼
Am Woolen	7	6¾	6⅜	6⅜	
Am Wool pf (4k)	3	71½	71½	71½	+1
Am Zinc L & S	3	4⅞	4⅞	4⅞	+ ⅛
Anaconda Cop 1½ag	17	26½	26¼	26½	+ ⅜
Anchor Hock .30g	2	21	20⅞	21	+1
APW Paper	1	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅛
Arch-Dan-M 1½g	2	42⅜	43	43	+ ⅛
Armour Ill	317	6¼	6¼	6⅜	+ ⅛
Armour Ill pr pf	6	70	69½	70	+2
Armour Ill pf	10	77½	77½	77⅞	+1½
Armstrong Ck ¾ag	19	38	37	38	+1
Arnold Const (½)	4	9⅜	9⅛	9⅜	
Artloom Corp .30g	13	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
Asd Dry Gds ¾ag	13	14¼	13⅞	14¼	+ ⅛
Atch T & SF 4½pg	27	59¾	58⅜	59¾	+1⅛
Atch T&S F pf (5)	2	86⅞	86⅞	86⅞	+ ⅞
Atl Coast L 1½g	2	29	28¾	29	+ ⅜
Atl Refining .55g	1	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅜
Atlas Corp (1½g)	11	11¾	11⅝	11¾	+ ⅛
Atlas Corp pf (3)	3	55⅛	55⅛	55⅛	+ ⅛
Atlas Pow pf 5	10	121⅓	121⅓	121⅓	
Atl G & W I (3e)	1	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
Atl G&WI pf 2½pg	1	57¼	57¼	57¼	+ ¼
Austin Nichols	2	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	+ ⅛
Aviation Co (.10g)	29	4⅛	4⅛	4¼	+ ⅛
Baldwin Loco 3⅛g	18	17⅛	16¾	17⅛	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio	8	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	+ ⅛
Balt & Ohio pf	7	10⅜	10⅛	10⅜	+ ⅛
Bangor & Ar	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Bang&A pf 6½k	40	51	51	51	+ ⅛
Barber Asphalt	10	23⅛	22¾	23	+ ⅛
Barker pf 2¾	20	44	42½	44	+1
Barnsdall Oil .60	3	17¼	17	17¼	+ ⅛
Bath Iron Wks .5g	8	17¾	17⅜	17⅝	
Beech Aire 1e	1	12	12	12	— ⅛
Belding-Hem (.80)	1	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
Bell Aircraft (1g)	5	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
Bendix Aviat 1½g	8	35¼	34¾	35	
Benef In L (.60g)	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Best Foods (.80g)	2	15½	15½	15½	+ ¼
Beth Steel 4½g	16	58⅞	58¼	58¾	+ ¼
Black&Decker 1.60	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Bigelow-San 1½g	2	35	34¾	34¾	
Blaw-Knox (.20g)	14	8⅞	8½	8⅞	+ ⅛
Boeing Airpl (1g)	9	15⅜	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅜
Bon Ami B 2½	30	47	47	47	
Bond Strs 1.30g	6	30⅛	30	30	
Borden Co (.90g)	14	28¾	28⅜	28⅜	— ⅛
Borg-Warner 1.60	5	34½	34¼	34½	+1
Boston & Maine	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	+ ⅛
Bridgeport Br ¾ag	5	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
Briggs Mfg(2)	6	26⅞	26⅜	26⅜	+ ⅛
Briggs & Strat (3)	*1	42¾	42¾	42¾	+1
Bklyn-Man Transit	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Bklyn & Qu Trans	3	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Bklyn Un Gas ¼ag	3	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Bucyrus-Erie ¾ag	6	8⅜	8⅛	8⅜	+ ⅛
Bucy-Erie pf 7	20	116½	116½	116½	+ ½
Budd Mfg	10	6¼	6	6¼	+ ⅛
Budd Wheel (¾ag)	4	8	7¾	7⅞	+ ⅛
Buffalo For 1.35g	1	17½	17½	17½	— ⅛
Bullard Co 1½g	1	20	20	20	+ ½
Bulova Watch (2)	1	32½	32¼	32½	+ ½
Burlng Mill 1.10g	9	27	26⅝	26¾	+ ⅛
Burl Mills 5 pf 5	1	108	108	108	
Burr Add Mach .60	9	12½	12⅜	12½	+ ⅛
Butler Bros (.45g)	3	9⅛	9	9⅛	+ ⅛
Butte Cop&Z ¼ag	2	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	+ ⅛
Byers (AM) Co	1	13½	13½	13½	+ ⅛
Byron Jackson ¾ag	3	19½	19⅜	19½	
Calif Pack (1½)	6	25¼	25¼	25¼	+ ⅛
Callahan Zinc Lead	3	1	1	1	
Calumet&Hec .65g	6	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
Can Dry G Ale .60	4	22	21¾	22	+ ⅛
Canadian Pacific	12	9⅜	9¼	9¼	
Cane C & O (5)	20	97¼	97¼	97¼	+ ⅛
Case (J I) Co (3g)	1	108¼	108¼	108¼	+ ¼
Case (J I)pf (7)	10	139⅞	139⅞	139⅞	— ⅛
Caterpil Tractor 2	2	47	46½	47	+1¼
Carriers & Gen .20	1	4⅜	4⅜	4⅜	+ ⅛
Case Corp (1g)	1	36⅜	36⅜	36⅜	+ ⅜
Celanese Corp (1g)	1	114¾	114¾	114¾	— ¼
Celanese 7 pf 7	60	115½	114¾	114¾	— ¼
Cent Aguirre 1½	1	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	— ⅛
Celanese pr pf 7	10	127¼	127¼	127¼	
Cent Foundry .10g	1	2½	2½	2½	
Cerro de Pas (4)	6	36⅜	36	36¼	+ ⅜
Cert-teed 6 pf	190	54¼	53½	54¼	+1¼
Champ P&F 3½g	1	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Champ P&F pf6	100	107½	107½	107½	+ ¼
Ches & Ohio (3)	10	46	45⅜	45⅞	+ ⅜
Chi & E Ill	3	6⅞	6¾	6¾	— ⅛
Chi&E I A 1.50g	7	12¾	12¾	12¾	— ⅛
Chi Grt West	3	4¼	4¼	4⅜	+ ⅛
Chi Grt W pf 2½k	12	18⅞	18¼	18⅞	+ ⅛
Chi Mail Order .60	4	14¼	14	14¼	+ ⅛
Chi Pneu Tool (2)	1	17¾	17¾	17¾	+ ¼
Chi P T cv pf 3Q	1	39¼	39¼	39¼	+ ⅛
Chickasha Cot Oil 1	1	16	16	16	+ ⅛
Childs Co	3	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	+ ⅛
Chrysler Cp 2½g	32	78¾	77⅜	78½	+1¼
City Ice & F 1.20	4	15½	15½	15½	
Cityl&F pf 6½	30	102½	102½	102½	
City Stores	5	6⅜	6¼	6¼	
Clev Grap Br (1g)	1	36	36	36	+ ½
Climax Mol 1.20e	2	39½	39	39½	+ ½
Clutt Peab 1½pg	3	36¾	36	36¾	+1
Colgate-Palm-P ½	10	21¾	21⅝	21¾	
Col-P-P pf4½	30	108½	108½	108½	+ ½
Collins & Aik	5	24½	24	24½	+ ⅛
Col & South	200	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	+ ⅛
Col & So 1pf	500	11⅞	11½	11⅞	+ ⅜
Col & Sou 2pf	270	11¼	10⅞	11¼	
Colum Fuel & Ir ¾ag	5	16½	16½	16½	+ ⅜
Colum Br A .90g	4	21½	21½	21½	+ ⅛
Colum Br B .90g	10	21¾	21	21¾	+ ⅜
Colum G & E	43	3¾	3½	3¾	+ ⅛
Cm G&E 6 pf 6	6	70½	69¾	70½	+ ⅞
Col G&E 5pf 5	10	65	65	65	+1
Colum Pict pf 2¾	1	38	38	38	
Comw Credit (3)	10	39⅞	39¼	39⅞	+ ⅜
Comw Invest Tr (3)	8	42¼	41	42¼	
Comw Solvents .50e	25	15½	14⅞	15	+ ¼
Conn'with & South	21	¾	⅝	¾	
Con&S pf 3¾k	24	68	66⅞	67¾	+1½
Consol Ed 1.25g	6	26½	26⅜	26½	+ ⅛
Consolidation Coal	1	8	8	8	
Consol Edison .60	2	17⅜	17¼	17⅜	+ ⅛
Consol Edison pf (5)	2	104½	104½	104½	+ ½
Consol Laundries	6	16	15¾	16	+ ½
Consol Oil Corp ¾ag	16	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Consol Retail Strs	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ⅛
Consol Textile	1	2¾	2¾	2¾	
Container Corp ½ag	4	19⅛	19	19⅛	+ ⅛
Cont Baking ½ag	16	8¾	8½	8¾	+ ⅛
Cont Can (¾ag)	6	33½	32¾	33	+ ⅛
Cont Motors (.45g)	14	6	5⅞	6	+ ⅛
Cont Oil Del (1)	7	34	33¾	34	+ ⅛
Copperweld Stl .80	*2	12¼	12⅛	12¼	+ ⅛
Corn Prod pf 7	30	185½	185½	185½	
Cornell-Dub El ¾ag	13	16⅜	16	16⅜	+ ⅛
Coty Inc (.15g)	1	4¾	4¾	4¾	+ ⅛
Coty International	1	2	2	2	+ ⅛
Crane Co (1e)	3	19¼	19	19¼	+ ⅛
Crane Co pf 5	50	106½	106¼	106½	+ ⅜
Cream of Wh 1½g	1	21¾	21	21¾	
Crosley Corp ½ag	3	19¼	19⅛	19⅜	+ ⅛
Crown Cork&S ¼ag	1	26¾	26¾	26¾	+ ⅜
Crown Zeller (1)	2	15⅜	15¼	15⅜	
Crown Zell pf 5	50	98	97½	97½	—1¼
Crucible Stl (2e)	11	32½	31⅝	32⅜	+ ⅜
Cuba RR pf	120	21½	20⅞	21⅛	+ ⅛
Cuban-Am Sug ¾ae	12	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Cudahy Packing	6	18⅞	18	18¾	+1¼
Cuneo Press (1½g)	20	20¾	20¾	20¾	+ ¼
Curtis Publishing	15	6⅛	6	6⅛	+ ⅛
Curtis Pub pf	10	75	75	75	
Curt P pr pf 2¼k	3	40½	39⅜	40½	+1
Curtiss-Wright 1e	10	7⅜	7¼	7⅜	+ ⅛
Curtis Wr A 1½ag	1	19	19	19	+ ⅛
Cutler-Ham ¾ag	1	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
Davison Chem (1g)	6	14½	14½	14½	
Decca Records (1)	1	19½	19½	19½	
Deere & Co (1g)	2	37⅜	37⅜	37⅜	+ ⅜
Deere & Co pf 1.40	1	34¾	34¾	34¾	+ ⅛
Deisel-Wem-G ¾ag	1	17½	17½	17½	+ ⅛
Del & Hudson	4	13	12⅞	12¾	+ ⅛
Del Lack & West	6	6⅞	6⅜	6⅞	+ ⅛
Det Edison .90g	17	0⅝	0¼	20¼	— ¼
Devoe&Ray A 1	130	30	29½	30	+ ¼
Diam Match pf1½	2	40	39¾	40	+ ¼
Diam T Motor ½ag	5	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Dist Corp-S pf(5)	2	96⅜	69½	96½	+ ½
Dixie C A 2½	80	44¾	44¼	44¼	
Doehler Die C 1½g	3	28	27¾	28	+ ⅛
Dome Mines h1.60	50	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+ ⅛
Douglas Aircraft 5e	6	60¼	59⅞	59⅞	— ¼
Dow Chem (3)	1	140	140	140	
Dresser Mfg 1g	4	30½	30¼	30½	+1
du Pont deN 3g	13	146	145¼	145½	
DuaLight 1pf 5	30	120½	120½	120½	+ ½
Eastern Air L	7	38½	38	38	+ ¾
Eastern Roll Mill	10	7¾	7	7⅛	+ ⅛
Eastman Kodak 5	1	157½	157½	157½	+1½
Eaton Mfg (3)	5	40½	40	40½	+ ½
El Auto-Lite 1½g	1	35½	35½	35½	+ ½
Elec Boat (½g)	31	10¼	10⅛	10¼	+ ⅛
El Power & Lt	14	4¾	4½	4¾	+ ⅛
El Pr&Lt $6 pf	6	72½	71½	72½	+1
El Pr&Lt $7 pf	10	76½	75	76½	+1⅞
El Paso N G 2.40	1	30	30	30	+ ⅛
Endicott-J pf 5	60	117	117	117	
Eng Pub Service	60	7	6¾	7	+ ⅛
Eng PS $5 pf 5	3	82	80¼	81	+1
EngPS5½pf51½	70	84¾	84	84	—2
Eng PS $6 pf 6	10	91	91	91	+1½
Equit Off Bldg	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	
Erie RR (1/2pg)	15	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	+ ⅛
Erie RR pf A (5)	26	12	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅛
Eureka Vac Cl ¾ag	5	47	46¾	47	+ ⅛
Evans Products	6	8½	8½	8½	+ ⅛
Ex-Cell-O (2.60)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	+ ¼
Fairbanks Morse 1a	1	35⅞	35⅞	35⅞	+ ⅜
Fajardo Sugar (2)	6	23¼	23	23	+ ¼
Fed Mogul (1)	5	15¾	15¾	15¾	
Fed Motor Tr .30g	1	3¼	3¼	3¼	
Fed D Strs 1.40g	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	
Fed D S pf 4¼	10	94¾	94¾	94¾	—1
Ferro Enam ¼ag	4	16⅜	16½	16⅜	+ ⅛
Fid P Fire 1.60a	24	49⅞	49¾	49⅞	+ ⅛
Firest T&R 1¾pg	1	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞	—1
Firest T&R pf 6	2	38½	38½	38½	+ ½
First Nat Strs 2½	5	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ¾
Flintkote ½pg	3	19¾	19⅜	19¾	+ ⅛
Flintkote pf4½	20	106½	106½	106½	— ½
Florence Stv 1½ag	2	32¾	32¾	32¾	— ½
FollansbeeStl pf	80	45	45	45	
Food Mach (1.40g)	4	48	48	48	
Foster Wheeler	3	16⅛	16	16⅛	+ ⅛
Fost Wheel pf 7	60	133	133	133	
Fost W6 pf 1½	10	19¼	19¼	19¼	
Francisco Sugar	2	10½	10½	10½	
Freeport Sulph (2)	3	35½	35½	35½	+ ¼
Fruehauf Tra 1.40	2	28¾	28¾	28¾	+ ¼
Gair (Robert) ¼e	6	2⅝	2½	2⅝	
Gar Wood Ind .35g	10	5	4¾	5	+ ⅛
Gaylord Cont ½ae	6	12⅜	12½	12½	+ ⅛
Gen Am Inv (.40e)	6	9	9	9	
Gen Am Inv pf 6	1	107	107	107	+ ½
Gen Am Trans 1g	2	42¾	42½	42¾	+ ¼
Gen Baking .45g	2	8	8	8	
Gen Cable	2	5	5	5	
Gen Cb pf 5¼k	180	81½	80	81½	—1
Gen Cigar 1	27	27	27	27	—2
Gen Cigar pf 7	20	140	140	140	— ½
Gen Elec (1.40)	48	37⅛	36⅜	37	+ ⅜
Gen Foods 1.20g	8	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	+ ⅛
Gen G & El A	10	1⅜	1½	1⅜	+ ⅛
Gen Mills (4)	1	106	105½	106	+ ½
Gen Motors 1½g	31	2	51⅜	51⅞	+ ⅛
Gen Motors pf (5)	3	128¾	128½	128¾	— ⅛
Gen Out Advert	2	5	5	5	+ ⅛
Gen Out Ad A	1	32¾	32¾	32¾	+ ½
Gen Prec Eq (¾ag)	3	20¼	20¼	20¼	+ ⅛
Gen Print Ink .20g	4	6¾	6¾	6¾	+ ⅛
Gen Pub Service	2	1¼	1¼	1¼	+ ⅛
Gen Ry Signal ¾ag	4	20	19¾	20	+ ¼
Gen Retract .60g	7	19¾	19½	19¾	+ ⅜
Gen Shoe ¾ag	1	14¾	14¾	14¾	
Gen S C pf 4½k	120	81½	80¼	80¼	— ¼
Gen Tel (1.60)	1	22¾	22¾	22¾	— ¼
Gen T & Rub ½pg	4	21½	21	21½	+ ¼
Gillette Saf R ¼ag	4	7½	7½	7½	+ ⅛
Gillette S R pf 5	1	67	67	67	+ ½
Gimbel Bros .30g	12	12½	12⅜	12½	
Glidden Co (.60g)	3	19½	19⅜	19½	+ ⅛
Gobel (Adolf)	3	1	1	1	
Gorbel Brew (.20)	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
Goodrich B F 1g	8	41¾	41½	41½	+ ⅜
Goodrich pf (5)	1	101	101	101	
Goodyear Tire 1½pg	24	39	38½	38⅞	+1
Goodyear T&R pf 5	3	105½	105	105½	+ ½
Goth Hosiery (.4ae)	6	6¾	6	6¾	+ ⅜
Graham-Paige Mot	3	1½	1⅜	1⅜	
Grand Union	4	15	15	15	
Grant (WT) 1.40	4	32½	32¾	32½	+ ⅛
Grant (WT) pf (1)	1	25¾	25¾	25¾	— ¼
Gt Nor Ir Ore ct 2r	8	17⅛	17	17	
Gt Nor Ry pf 6	9	27½	27½	27½	
Gt West Sug 1½ag	6	24½	24¼	24¼	— ⅛
Gt West S pf 7	10	147¼	147¼	147¼	+ ¼
Green (H L) (2a)	2	48	47½	47½	+ ¼
Grumman Aircraft	25	18	17¾	18	+ ⅛
Grun Air En 1g	6	13¾	13¾	13⅝	
Guantan Sugar	3	4⅛	4	4	
Guantan Sug pf	10	128½	128½	128½	+2½
Gulf Mob & Ohio	1	⅞	7½	7½	
Gulf Mob&Ohio pf	1	35¾	35¾	35¾	+ ¾
Gulf Oil 1	24	48⅜	48¼	48⅜	
Hack W pf4¼k	10	37	37	37	
Hat Cp Am A ¼ag	1	5½	5½	5½	+ ¼
Hayes Indust .15e	1	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
Hazel-AtlasGl 5	50	105	104¾	105	
Hercules Motors 1	1	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
Hercules Pow 1½g	4	77½	77½	77½	+ ½
Hercules P pf 6	30	176	136	136	— ½
Hinde&Dau P ½pg	1	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	+ ⅛
Holly Sugar (1)	3	12¾	12¾	12¾	
Homestake Mining	19	40¾	39¾	39¾	— ⅛
Houd-Hersh B ½e	6	14¾	14¾	14¾	+ ⅛
Household pf 5	60	111	110½	111	
Houston L&P 3.60	3	60	59½	59½	—2
Houston Oil	7	⅜	7⅛	⅛	+ ⅛
Howe Sound (3)	1	93½	73½	93½	+ ⅛
Hudson & Man	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
Hudson & Man pf	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	— ⅛
Hudson Bay (¾)	5	26¼	26	26¼	
Hudson Motor .10g	8	9¾	9¼	9¾	+ ⅜
Hupp Motor	6	1¾	1½	1¾	
Illinois Central	22	12½	12	12½	+ ¼
Ill Cent LL (4)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ¼
Ill Central pf	1	17½	17½	17½	
Indpls P & L 1.20	8	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ¼
Indus Rayon (2)	1	93¼	93¼	93¼	+ ¼
Inger-Rand 4½pg	5	73¾	72½	73¾	+1⅛
Inland Steel (3g)	3	11⅞	11⅜	11⅜	+ ⅛
Inspirat C Cop ¾ag	1	34¼	34¼	34¼	
Interchem Co 1.60	50	114½	114¼	114½	+1
Intorch Cp pf 6	50	68⅞	68	68¼	+ ⅛
Int Harvester (2)	16	68⅞	68	68¼	+ ⅛
Interlake Iron ½pg	7	7¾	¾	7¾	+ ⅛
Int Harv pf (7)	60	175½	175½	175½	+ ½
Int Hydro-Elec A	5	1⅞	1¾	1⅞	+ ⅛
Int Mining	25	5⅜	5⅜	5⅜	+ ⅛
Int Nick Can (2)	27	30½	30	30½	+ ⅛
Int Nick C pf 7	220	135	134½	134½	— ½
Int Paper	10	11	10⅞	11	+ ⅛
Int Pap pf (5)	5	9½	9	9½	+ ⅛
Int Ry Cen Am	3	8¾	8¾	8¾	+ ⅛
Int Ry pf 1¾ag	50	62¼	62¼	62¼	
Int Shoe (1.80)	1	36½	36½	36½	+ ½
Int Silver (2½ag)	5	45¾	45½	45¾	+ ⅛
Int Tel & Tel	63	13¾	13½	13⅝	+ ⅛
Int T & T for ct	3	13¾		13⅝	+ ⅛
Interst. Dept S ¾ae	2	15	14⅞	15	+ ⅛
Intertype Corp ½pg	1	15	15	15	+ ⅛
Jervis (WB) (.60g)	12	13⅛	12¾	13⅛	+ ½
Johns-Manv 1½pg

News and Comment About Business, Industry, Economics and Finance

Miners Given Blame for Lag In Coal Output

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP) — "Enormous absenteeism and indifference" on the part of miners was blamed by a publication of soft coal operators today for a serious lag in coal production since the spring strike—a lag which Interior Secretary Ickes says has reduced output below the year's estimated needs.

"It seems," said a bulletin of the National Coal Association, distributed to its operator members, "that the slogan 'no contract-no sweat' is in full operation in some sections."

Hits Government

The same bulletin also took the Government to task for its part in the coal shortage problem, saying:

"In order to be fair about it, too, the record should also show that the government itself since last spring has not fully contributed to the successful operation of the coal mines of this country. Threats of shortages and rationing, plus implication that the government is going to do this, have not helped the situation at all.

"A solution to the manpower problem with enforcible directives has not been forthcoming. And the labor situation grows steadily worse. All this, with a little more of this panic-crying out of Washington, and we may safely look for serious difficulty in getting sufficient coal to take care of the nation, whereas the government spokesmen might do more good by being less vocal, and if the miners go to work there will be no difficulties."

The N. C. A. bulletin's view of the miners' state of mind since they failed to win a general wage increase coincided partly with the statement of Secretary Ickes in a national magazine this week that the miners are not working "at 100 per cent efficiency because of the bitterness growing out of the absence of a work contract."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Labor Board has put into formal writing its refusal, announced last week, to approve payment of an extra $1.25 a day to Illinois coal miners for the time they spend traveling underground to and from work.

It gave these reasons for turning down an agreement between John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers and Illinois coal operators for the so-called portal-to-portal pay arrangement:

(1) "The mine workers are not entitled to extra compensation under the Fair Labor Standards Act (Wage and Hour Law) until the weekly working time exceeds 40 hours."

(2) The miners failed to establish that the $1.25 was "not an indirect wage increase in violation of wage stabilization policies."

WASHINGTON (AP)—The United Mine Worker Journal will say in its semimonthly issue tomorrow that the American Federation of Labor's action on the U. M. W.'s application for re-affiliation was "a New Deal frustration of labor unity."

Official Statement

This is the first official utterance on the subject from the headquarters of John L. Lewis since the A. F. of L. executive council in Chicago three weeks ago decided to refer Lewis' application to th annual convention without recommenation.

An article in the Journal said that "new dealers" had requested certain A. F. of L. officials to delay the miners' application as long as possible if it could not be rejected.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The War Labor Board has, in effect, authorized time and a half pay for mine workers after the seventh hour in any day without a rigid requirement for the 48-hour week.

Uncontrollable factors some times prevent operation of a mine one or more days a week, but such factors need not prevent payment of overtime for the eighth hour on any day provided the mine is operating "in good faith" on a 48-hour schedule, it said.

NOTICE

"Pulpwood cutting has recently been listed as an essential occupation and those engaged in it should now include such activities in connection with any application for supplementary gasoline, tire, or automotive rations.

"If you are using gasoline-powered equipment in sawing, drawing or trucking pulpwood and it is absolutely necessary for you to have ch addi ional allowance, you should s port the fact to your local rationing board, giving full information as to the number of cords to be cut and the distance it must be trucked.

"Ceiling prices for pulpwood have been set by this office and are available upon application to your nearest OPA District Office. There is no present intention of revising these prices."

Prentiss Brown, Administrator
Office of Price Administration.

WIN WITH WOOD — U.S. victory pulpwood campaign

One of Every Three Taxpayers Must File Sept. 15 Tax Return

One of every three federal income taxpayers must file a new income tax return by Sept. 15—a declaration of estimated 1943 income—and make a payment if his entire tax isn't being paid through withholding from his paycheck.

Who must file . . . How the tax is to be figured . . . What form to use. . . .

These and other questions are answered in a series of three Associated Press articles, starting today.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—One of every three federal income taxpayers must file a new income tax return by Sept. 15.

This is a declaration of estimated 1943 income and taxes. In most cases a person who has to file such a declaration will have to send in a payment with it—and make another payment on Dec. 15.

Four classes of taxpayers must make this new report:

1. Those whose income is *more than $2,700 if single* (or married but not living with husband or wife), or *more than $3,500 for a married couple*, with or without dependents. As in the past, married couples may file either joint or separate returns.

2. Persons whose income is *not subject to the withholding tax* —the deductions from pay withheld by employers—under pay-as-you-go. In this group are individuals who aren't on regular wages or salaries, also ministers, farm laborers and household servants.

There are *two exceptions* in this group—farmers, who have until Dec. 15 to make their report; members of the armed services, who can wait until next March 15.

3. All those whose income this year will be *less than in 1942*—if they were required to file an income tax return for 1942. If the 1942 income tax is greater than the estimated 1943 income and victory taxes, the 1942 tax becomes, in effect, the 1943 tax.

4. Those who are on regular wages or salaries subject to withholding deductions but who have *additional income this year from other sources totaling more than $100.*

In general, the plan is to collect income and victory taxes not being paid through deductions from pay. It does not represent a new or additional tax.

All taxpayers still will have to file a final return next March.

Those who file the declarations must do these things:

Estimate their 1943 income and figure the taxes on it *(including victory tax).*

Total up how much has been deducted and will be deducted (if anything) for federal income and victory taxes from their wages or salaries in all of 1943.

Add up the payments they made in March and June of this year on their 1942 taxes.

These two amounts—the total withheld from pay and the tax payments in March and June—are to be deducted from the total estimated 1943 taxes. The balance, if any, is *due in equal installments* on Sept. 15 and Dec. 15.

There are penalties for failure to estimate within 20 per cent of the amount of tax as finally determined in the final report next March. However, you can file a new declaration by Dec. 15, and pay accordingly (to escape the penalties), if there's substantial change in your income.

In any case, your total 1943 tax will be at least equal to the 1942 tax as you figured it last March, so you can check back on your last return to cut down the possibility of error.

There are two kinds of "work sheets" available to help you figure out the declaration, which is a very short form. Incidentally, you *don't send in the work sheets*—this is just a collection system, and the Treasury doesn't want a full report until March.

One is a tabulation on the back of the instruction sheet being sent to taxpayers. This may be used by anyone whose income is less than $10,000. It's similar to the simplified form which taxpayers with income of less than $3,000 were entitled to use last March. With this, you simply run your finger down to the amount of your net income and find opposite it the amount of estimated income tax.

You can also get a larger form, along the lines of the regular full-length tax blank, on which you can figure out your tax in detail —deductions for contributions, taxes paid and so on.

In choosing the work sheet you use, there's something to be considered besides simplicity. When next March rolls around, you'll have to make out a full return . . . and you may get a financial jolt if you've used the short work sheet in figuring your declaration.

(To be continued)

Canada's Exports To U. S. Increase About 50 Per Cent

OTTAWA (AP)—Canada's exports to the United States for the seven months ended July 31 increased almost 50 per cent compared with the corresponding period of 1942, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

The total of $612,700,000, compared with $432,100,000 in the first seven months of 1942.

Trade Minister MacKinnon announced recently that the value of all Canadian exports in July reached a record high of $303,000,000.

Exports for the seven month period this year amounted to $1,581,400,000 with the United States taking the largest share.

The United Kingdom took $574,300,000 compared with $462,200,000 in the corresponding period of 1942. Exports to other empire countries showed a slight decline —$209,300,000 compared with $218,400,000 last year.

Canadian imports from the United States and other foreign countries increased during the 1943 period while a decline was shown in imports from the United Kingdom and other empire countries.

Oregon Bank Stock Is Offered at $40 Share

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—A banking group headed by Merrill Lynch, Pierce, Fenner & Beane and the First Boston Corp. offered publicly today 100,653 shares of the First National Bank of Portland, Ore., at $40 a share.

The offering does not represent new financing, the announcement said, but comes from the portfolio of the Pacific Coast Mortgage Co.

The stock represents nearly one-third of the outstanding 360,000 shares of $12.50 par capital stock which resulted from the split-up of the bank's original capitalization of 45,000 shares of $100 par value.

Business Failures Decline

NEW YORK (AP)—Dun & Bradstreet, Inc., reported business failures in the week ended Aug. 26 totaled 45 against 54 in the previous week and 141 in the comparable week of last year.

The Week in Wall Street

By Harold Fleming

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

The stock market dawdled last week. It didn't have any trend and it didn't get anywhere and the volume was consistently the lowest this year; except on Monday volume didn't reach the 500,000-share mark.

The general tendency continued for the war stocks to be marked down and the postwar stocks to be marked up, but there were some exceptions, as when on Tuesday the steels, rails, and motors rose slightly, and later in the week the aircraft shares showed some mild strength.

There wasn't much news of interest to the market. The "three oysters" at Quebec naturally didn't tell their secrets, and the war news from Russia, Italy, and the Pacific continued the pattern of small gains. The pasting of southern Italy seems pretty obviously preparation for a drive up the boot, and war sentiment in Italy itself is obviously all gone and Badoglio in trouble, but none of that had much immediate meaning for stock prices.

On the other hand the outlook for corporation taxes continues to be studied carefully and the more it is studied the better it looks for the corporations, though not particularly for the stockholders.

Within the last fornight articles in such different magazines as Harper's, Barrons, and the New Republic have discussed the postwar cushions already provided in the law for corporations and when they are all added up they look pretty good, and they tend to blur the otherwise sharp distinction between war stocks and postwar stocks.

The superior position of war stocks is also weakened somewhat by the fact that loss carry-overs as opposed to carry-backs are now just about used up. This is particularly conspicuous in the rails, which have used up the tax credits from prewar years. (They face other bearish considerations also. Earnings in the second half will probably not make such a good comparison with last year because last year's second half was so good; also they have lost some rate increases, and some of them have agreed to the 8-cent wage increase for the nonoperating brotherhoods.)

War Loan Drive

The Third War Loan drive is a growing preoccupation in the Street, with allocations made to New York State of $4,700,000,000 out of the country's total of $15,000,000,000 and teams of "bondadiers" already being steamed up with meetings and talks.

While New York is the place where the really big money will be raised, being so to speak the home of the financial carriage-trade, the Treasury in Washington is still primarily interested in the number of "pieces" sold, which means in the proposed sales of $5,000,000,000 to individuals and particularly in the sales of the "E" Bonds.

It might be said that the Treasury has three purposes in the drive, in the following order of importance; first to sell partriotism to the common man, second to mop up excess and inflationary cash accumulations, and lastly, to get in some money. If it merely wanted to get the money it could get it easily enough from the banks without the trouble of Hollywood caravans, newspaper ads and radio ballyhoo.

As a matter of fact, the E bond quota has been jacked up so far above the E bond sales in the April Drive that for some states the quota will be more than double their April sales. That, however, is justified and justifiable on the following reasoning. Estimates carefully computed in Washington by various departments including Commerce, SEC, Federal Reserve and the Treasury indicate that cash "accumulations" (as distinguished from "savings") are mounting in the hands of individuals at the rate of something under $40,000,000,000 a year, in folding money and checking accounts.

Though the estimates have been marked down slightly this summer, the rate of these actual accumulatiins is assumed to be still rising as the national income keeps rising, and therefore there should be more to tap in September (the cumulations is assumed to be still there were in April (the accumulations since December).

However, a more potent reason is this. When these accumulations first started piling up, the public, it is conjectured, was generally pleased enough to see the old bank balance bulge without doing anything about it. But after it has bulged to a certain figure the assumption is that further accretions will be more willingly drained off into war bonds.

For instance an individual might have been accustomed to a prewar average bank balance of $100. When this soared to $500 he may have considered, "Well, I like the looks of that balance and that's where I always hoped it would go and I'm going to leave it there." But when the next $400 piles up he may think, "Well, $500 is good enough and a $900 balance is just plain hoarding and I'm going to stick it into war bonds like Joe Doakes is trying to get me to do."

Vast Accumulations

The short-term securities offered for corporations, the C savings notes and the ⅞ per cent certificates, are explained on the following ground: Corporations like individuals are piling up vast "accumulations" of cash at the present time. These, however, are not intentional savings, nor are they corporation profits. They are the cash resulting from the run-off of inventories and from deferred maintenance and replacement. Hence as soon as the war is over or the pressure of the war economy abates enough to let these corporations replenish their inventories or make up their deferred maintenance and depreciation, they will want this cash. But if they put such temporary accumulations of loose cash into 10-year 2's (the only orthodox bond issue in the whole basket) or into the erroneously termed "tap" issue of 2½'s they would have to sell them out into the market in 1944 or 1945. So instead they are encouraged to take the short-term issues which should be running off about the time they want the money. Then the Treasury, with a clearer view of the future, can refund them with longer issues tailored to the bond market at that time.

There is still considerable objection, even in minority opinion within the Treasury itself, against the E bonds' redeemability and non-negotiability. But the Secretary sticks firmly to this feature. The bonds can be redeemed at slowly rising prices over the ten years, but they cannot be transferred, sold, or used for collateral.

The critics' argument for negotiability is that this should make the bonds more liquid, and their argument against the redemption feature is that this makes the outstanding E bonds, now approaching $20,000,000,000, a dangerous short-term liability overhanging the Treasury. Already redemptions are running 20 per cent of new purchases.

The Treasury's argument is essentially a political one. It is that "Liberties went down to 82 in 1921 and we don't want that to happen again." It was a point made in Congressional hearings in 1941 so strenuously that it seems pretty obvious that even if Mr. Morgenthau didn't care, he would have to make the bonds non-negotiable or he would have Congress on his neck.

(In contrast, and showing how the Treasury has tailored its issues to the prospective buyers, the G bonds, which are aimed at larger and more sophisticated buyers and are sold at par, have redemption values which actually at one point drop as low as 94½. This would be a dangerous feature to insert in bonds like the E issue aimed to be sold to the financially unsophisticated, who might learn that in three or four years the redemption value of their bonds had been dropped by the Treasury over 5 points, and would not understand why.)

To return to the E bond argument. Obviously it would be unsafe and unwise to lock the buyer entirely into his bond purchases. And if the bonds are made non-negotiable, he must have another "out," and that is the redemption feature.

As to the risk to the Treasury of heavy redemptions. No one has much confidence in any guess as to whether the public will or will not, immediately after the war, want to cash its E bonds in droves. However, Treasury people argue that if the public does so wish, it would be better for the bonds to come back to the Treasury and be refunded, than to have them unloaded on the market. The Treasury would be hurt just about as much or as little either way. In fact if they came back to the Treasury direct, it could refund in a way so fitted to the market of the day as to cause that market less disturbance than if the E bonds fell directly into that market. There also seems to be some feeling in the Treasury that redemption would be better than sale because it would avoid the middleman's or dealers' or bank's profit or commission.

Fly Accused By Cox Counsel Of Draft Fraud

WASHINGTON, Aug. 31 (AP)—Chairman James L. Fly of the Federal Communications Commission (FCC) was accused yesterday by counsel for the Cox Committee of having perpetrated "a fraud and a misrepresentation to the President of the United States" in handling the FCC draft deferment program.

Hugh Reilly, senior counsel for the committee created by the House to investigate the FCC, asserted in a public hearing that after the President had insisted that deferment of government workers be held to an absolute minimum, Mr. Fly sought authority to obtain deferment for 1,069 FCC workers.

Mr. Fly's memorandum to the President, Mr. Reilly said as the committee resumed its inquiry with only Representative Miller (R) of Missouri, a sub-committee chairman, in attendance, sought to justify the action and stressed the importance of the commission's wartime activities.

Harvey Walker, a committee investigator, told Mr. Miller a check of the first 66 cases in the commission's deferment file showed that the background of 24 employees showed such occupations as barber, baker, cook, musician, lumberjack and haberdashery salesman.

No names in the file were made public, but Mr. Miller told Mr. Reilly that if any case showed a deliberate plan on the part of the employee to evade military service by working in "a bomb proof" government building, the names should be made public. In many instances, Mr. Reilly said, there was evidence of a deliberate "flocking in" of draft age men to the government service to evade military service.

During the hearing, the FCC made public a statement claiming that as of last August 6 none of the 242 male employees in the accounting, administrative or law departments had been deferred; 393 of the 1,020 males in the Engineers Department were deferred for occupational reasons, and 44 of the 206 male workers in the Foreign Broadcast Intelligence Service have received occupational deferments.

Mr. Fly issued a statement asserting that the Cox Committee "deliberately distorted the true picture."

The commission chairman said the Cox Committee "appears deliberately to have attempted to hide the true figures as to the number of deferments," asserting that as of August 3, 1943, there had been only "271 occupational deferments in the entire FCC in the true sense."

Congressional Group Ends Tour Probing Newsprint Shortage

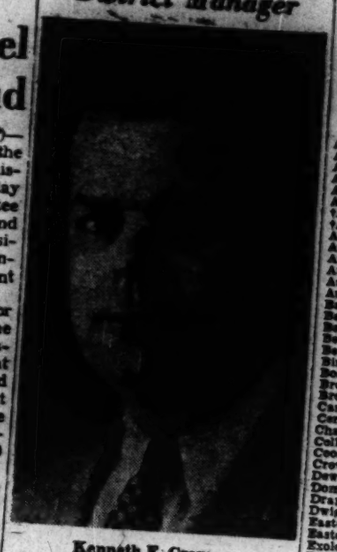
PORTLAND, Ore., Aug. 31 (AP)—A congressional committee investigating the newsprint shortage ended its tour of U. S. and Canadian paper pulp centers today with a warning that "newspapers will be on a starvation basis by next May" unless workers are found to increase production.

The shortage can be ended and maximum production obtained with 40,000 more workers for the pulp industry in this country and Canada, said Congressman Lyle H. Boren (D) of Oklahoma, committee spokesman, in an Oregonian interview.

The committee will recommend to Congress that "all pulp and wood cutting be classified as essential," Mr. Boren said. "It appears to us that we should quit trying to divide up the shortage and take the necessary action to bring about maximum production of newsprint."

The committee, which includes Congressmen Charles A. Wolverton of New Jersey, and Lindley Beckworth of Texas, inspected paper mills here today.

District Manager



Kenneth F. Cramer

Appointed district manager of the New York office of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, succeeding Joseph F. Hoerner, who has been assigned to special duties in Washington. Mr. Cramer began his association with the Baldwin company in 1940.

Over-the-Counter Securities

Approximate prices compiled under supervision of Boston Securities Traders' Association and National Association of Securities Dealers, Inc. These prices may have been higher or lower during the day.

Industrial Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna-Standard Engineering	5¼	6¼
American Barge Line Co	3½	4½
American Hardware Co	19½	20½
American Manufacturing	27½	28½
American Manufac 5 pf	30½	31½
American Wringer Co	83½	
†Amoskeag Company	6½	7½
†Amoskeag Company pf	33½	
Appleton Company	73½	
Applied Arts Corp	23½	24½
Arlington Mills	2½	3½
Atlas Plywood Corp pf	47½	50½
Automobile Banking Corp A	2½	3½
Automobile Banking 1st pf	1½	3½
Bausch & Lomb Optical Co	19½	21½
Bausche & Lomb Optical Co pf	107½	
Bendix Home Appliance	6½	7
Berkshire Fine Spinning	13½	14½
Berkshire Fine Spin 1st pf	104½	
Bird & Son Inc 8 pf	18½	20½
Boston Woven Hose & Rubber	33½	37½
Brown Co	1.70	3.00
Brown Co pf	30½	33½
Campbell A S Co Inc	8½	9½
Central Railway Signal A	39	
Chapman Valve Manufac	22½	25
Cultrer Insulated Wire Co	14½	16½
Coos Bay Lumber Co	30	41½
Crowell-Collier Pub Co	30½	31
Dewey & Almy Chemical Co	27½	30½
Domestic Finances Corp pf	23½	25½
Draper Corporation	74½	77½
Dwight Manufacturing Co	16½	17½
Eastern Corporation	6½	7
Eastern Corporation pf	18½	20½
Exolon Co	8½	10½
Family Loan Society Inc	10½	13½
Family Loan Society pf A	90	
Food Fair Stores Inc	11½	12½
Fruit of the Loom	19½	21½
General Fire Extinguisher	14½	16
General Machinery	2½	3
Giddings & Lewis Mach Tool	30	
Goodall Worsted Company	32½	36½
Graton & Knight Co	11½	13½
Graton & Knight Co 7 pf	90½	94½
Graton & Knight Co pf pf	30½	32½
Great Northern Paper Co	32½	34½
Greenfield Tap & Die $8 pf	85½	
Greenfield T & D $1.50 cv pf	114½	
Harrington & Richardson	2½	3
Haskelite Mfg Co	8½	10½
Heywood-Wakefield Co	16½	17½
Heywood-Wakefield Co pf B	18½	17½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co	18½	20½
Hilton-Davis Chemical Co pf	24½	27
Hooker Electro Chem	30½	32½
International Machine Tool	6½	7½
Keith George E Co	43	
Kendall Company	8½	9½
Kennedy's Inc pf	17½	19½
Landers Frary & Clark	35½	37½
Lincoln Stores Inc	20½	22½
Lincoln Stores 7	107½	
Long-Bell Lumber Co	8½	8¾
Ludlow Mfg Sales Co	103	107
Marathon Paper Mills	39	42
Marlin-Rockwell Corp	50	52½
Merck & Co	36¾	40¾
Merck & Co 4½ pf	87½	
Merrimack Manufacturing	41½	43¾
Merrimack Manufacturing pf	115	117
Metal & Thermit Corp	19½	21½
Millers Falls Company	29½	30½
Missouri-Kansas Pipe Line	6¾	7
Nashawena Mills	16	18
Nashua Gummed & C Paper	63½	
Nashua Manufacturing Co	33½	34¾
Nashua Manufac Co 1st pf	67½	71½
Nashua Manufac Co 2d pf	28½	30
National Chemical & Mfg	4½	5½
National Shirt Shops	11½	12½
Naumkeag Steam Cotton	80½	83½
Newmont Mining Co	30½	
Nicholson File Company	29½	30
Nonquitt Mills	37½	42½
Ohio Finance	7½	9½
Panhandle Eastern Pipe Line	39½	42½
Parker Appliance	12½	14½
Plymouth Cordage Company	117	118½
Quincy Mkt Cold Stor & W	30½	
Quincy Mkt C S & W 5 pf	86½	
Remington Arms Co Inc	3½	4½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc	23½	27½
Saco Lowell Shops Inc pf	25½	27½
Sagamore Manufacturing Co	50½	
Sanford Mills	34	38½
Submarine Signal Co	22½	24½
Tampax Inc	8½	8¾
Triumph Explosive Inc	2½	3
United Elastic Corp	15	18½
U S Envelope Company	58½	61½
U S Envelope Co 7 pf	115	120
Waltham Watch Co 6 pf	51	
Waltham Watch Co 7 pf	100½	
Wamsutta Mills Inc	23½	26½
Warner & Swasey Co	8¾	10¾
Warren Bros Class B	36½	
Warren Bros Class C	9½	10½
West Point Manufacturing	44½	47½
Wickwire Spencer Steel	12½	13½

Ex-dividend.
† Not qualified for sale in Massachusetts.

Public Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Alabama Power $7 pf	112¾	116¾
Arkansas Power & Light $7 pf	97½	101½
Birmingham Electric $7 pf	107¾	111¾
Cen Illinois Public Sr $6 pf	80½	83½
Central Pwr & Light 7 pf	103½	109½
Florida Power & Lt 7 pf	103½	106½
General Water O & B $3 pf	40½	43½
Jamaica Water Supply	28	30½
Jamaica Wat Supply $5 pf A	104¾	108¾
Jersey Central Power 7 pf	99¾	103½
Kansas P & Lt 4½ pf	100¾	104¾
Lake Sup Dist Pwr 6 pf	101¾	105¾
New Orleans Pub S $7 pf	112¾	116¾
New Rochelle Wat pf	9½	11¾
Northern Natural Gas Co (com)	29¼	31½
No States Power Del 6 pf	81¾	84¾
No States Power Del 7 pf	88½	91½
Ohio Power 4½ pf	112½	116½
Ohio Pub Serv 6 pf	107¾	111¾
Ohio Pub Serv 7 pf	114¾	118¾
Pac Pwr & Lt 7 pf	94¾	97¾
Penn Power & Light $7 pf	99½	103½
Public Service Ind	16½	17½
Public Service Ind 8 pf	103¾	106¾
Public Service Okla 6 pf	108¾	110½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	101¾	104½
Rochester Gas & El 6 pf	105½	108½
San Diego Gas & Electric	11½	12½
Sierra Pacific Power Co	17¾	19½
Sierra Pacific Power 6 pf	114½	
Tampa Electric Co	32	35
Texas Electric Serv 6 pf	108¾	109½
Texas Power & Light 6 pf	100¾	104¾
Washington Ry & Elec units	15¾	17½

N. E. Utility Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bangor Hydro-Electric	19½	19¾
Beverly Gas & Electric	32	
Brockton Gas Light	6½	7¾
Central Maine Power 6 pf	106	111
Central Maine Power 7 pf	115½	120½
Cent Vermont Pub Serv 6 pf	83½	
Conn Light & Power	21¾	23½
Eastern Utilities Asso	1½	2½
Eastern Utilities Assoc conv	21	
Fall River Gas Works	36¾	38
Fitchburg Gas & Electric	41¾	45¾
Green Mountain Power pf	47½	50½
Hartford Electric Light	23¾	25½
Haverhill Electric	12	13¾
Haverhill Gas Light	16½	18¾
Holyoke Water Power	38	
Lawrence Gas & Electric	26¾	29½
Lowell Electric Light	25	28½
Lynn Gas & Electric	14½	16½
Mass Power & Light pf	31¾	33½
Mass Utilities Assoc pf	8½	9½
Narragansett Elec pf	58	59
N E Gas & Electric $5.50 pf	17½	18½
N E Power Assn 6 pf	6	8
N E Public Serv $7 pr ln	72¾	74½
N E Public Serv $6 pr ln	70¾	72½
N E Public Serv $7 pf	20½	22½
N E Public Serv $6 pf	18½	21½
Newport Electric	17½	19½
Providence Gas	21	23½
*Pub Serv of N H $6 pf	105½	110½
R I Pub Serv pf	31½	34½
Rockland Light &Power	7½	9
Springfield Gas Light	16	17½
Twin State Gas & El pr pf	99	
Western Mass Companies	23½	25½

*Ex-dividend.

New York Banks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of Manhattan (.80a)	19½	20½
Bank of New York (14)	370	388
Bankers Trust (1.40)	47½	49¾
Brooklyn Trust (4)	84½	89½
Central Hanover Bk & Trust (4)	94	99½
Chase National (1.40)	33½	37½
Chemical Bank & Trust (1.80	44½	47½
Commercial (2)	210	220
Continental Bk & Tr (.80)	16¾	18¼
Corn Exchange Bk & T (2.40)	44½	46¾
Empire Trust (3)	78	80
First Nat New York (80)	1465	1505
Guaranty Trust (12)	299	307
Irving Trust (.80)	13½	14½
Kings County (60)	1400	
Lawyers Trust (1)	3½	3¾
Manufacturers Trust (2)	44½	47
Manufacturers Trr pf (2)	51¾	53¾
National City (1)	33	35
New York Trust (3½)	87	91
Public (3½)	32	34½
Title Guaranty Trust	4½	5½
United States (40a)	1200	1345

(a) Also extra or extras.

Boston Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
†Boston Safe Deposit (10)	3300	
First National (3)	67½	69¾
Merchants National (12)	318	338
†New England Trust (30)	2400	
National Rockland (3)	45	49½
National Shawmut (3)	23¼	25
Pilgrim Trust (8)	178	
Second National (4)	125	133
†State Street Trust (8)	350	
United States Trust (.50)	9¾	11¾
United States Trust pf (.80)	13½	16½
Webster & Atlas (2)	42½	44½

†Capital stock must be offered to the directors of the bank. ‡Price represents last appraisal.

Other Bank Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Bank of America NTSA (2.40)	41¾	44¼
Continental Illinois (4)	86¾	89¾
First National Chicago (10)	342	350
Pennsylvania Co (1.80)	33¼	34½

Insurance Stocks

	Bid	Asked
Aetna Casualty (4a)	137½	140½
Aetna Insurance (1.60a)	85½	87½
Aetna Life (1.20a)	38½	41½
Agricultural (.40)	9½	10½
American Alliance (1a)	17½	19½
American Casualty Company	25½	26½
American Equitable (1)	15½	16½
American Inter Ins (.60)	12	13½
American Re-Insurance (1½a)	17	18½
American Reserve	60½	63½
American Surety (2½)	34½	36½
Baltimore-American (.30a)	5½	6½
Bankers & Shippers (3a)	87½	92½
Boston (1a)	585	610
Camden Fire (1)	19½	21½
City of New York (2)	20½	22½
Connecticut General Life (1)	13	14½
Continental Casualty (1.20a)	40½	43½
Federal (1.60)	14½	16½
Fire Assn Philadelphia (2a)	43½	47
FiremanFund (2b) (3)	64½	68½
Firemens Newark (.60)	20½	22½
Franklin Fire (1a)	13½	14½
General Reinsurance (2)	27½	29½
Gibraltar Fire & Marine (⅞g)	45½	48½
Glens Falls (1.60)	18½	20½
Globe & Republic (⅞)	10	11½
Great American Insurance (1a)	10	11½
Hanover (1.20)	29	30½
Hartford Fire (3a)	214½	220½
Hartford Steam Boiler (1.60a)	93½	100
Home Insurance (1.20a)	64	67
Homestead (⅞g)	30½	32½
Insurance Co North Am (2½a)	16	18
Jersey Insurance N Y (1½g)	42½	45½
Knickerbocker (⅞)	38	41
Maryland Casualty	8½	10
Massachusetts Bond (3½)	4½	5½
Merchants & Mfg of N Y (.40)	72½	76
Merchants Fire Assn (1½a)	7½	8½
National Fire (3)	47½	50½
National Liberty (.30a)	60½	63½
National Union (3a)	7½	9
New Amsterdam Casualty (⅞g)	187	197
New Brunswick (1½a)	30½	32½
New Hampshire (1.60a)	33½	36½
New York Fire (.80)	47½	49½
North River (1)	14½	15½
Northeast Insurance	34½	36½
Northern (3a)	5½	5½
Pacific Fire (5)	94	98½
Pacific Indemnity (3a)	100	
Peerless Casualty Company	46½	49½
Phoenix (3a)	129½	134½
Preferred Accident (.80a)	88½	92½
Providence-Washington (1a)	14½	16½
Reinsurance Cor New York (.075g)	35½	38½
RepublicInsurance Co Texas (1.20)	5½	7½
Revere (P) Insurance (1.20a)	25½	27½
St Paul Fire & Marine (8a)	23½	25½
Seaboard Surety (1½g)	201	211
Security (1.40)	32½	34½
Springfield (4½a)	37½	39½
Standard Accident	127½	133
Travelers (16)	68½	72
U S Fid & Guarantee	482	497
United States Fire (2)	34½	36½
United States Guarantee (1.60a)	51½	54½
Westchester (1.20a)	76½	81½
	32½	35½

Investment Trusts
Management

	Bid	Asked
Affiliated Fund Inc	3.16	3.46
Amerex Holding	23.375	24.875
American Business Shares	3.16	3.46
Axe Houghton Fund	13.00	13.98
Bond Inv Tr of America	99.29	103.42
Boston Fund	16.03	17.36
Broad Street Investing	26.57	28.72
Bullock Fund	13.91	15.35
Canadian Investment Fund	3.05	3.70
Century Shares Trust	27.91	30.02
Chemical Fund	9.82	10.41
Christiana Securities Co	2280.00	2350.00
Commodity Corp	9.06	
Consolidated Investment Tr	34.50	37.26
Dividend Shares	1.18	1.30
Eaton & Howard Bal Fd	19.87	21.12
Eaton & Howard Stock Fd	11.47	12.83
Equitable Invest Corp	28.64	30.80
Equity Corp $3 pf	30.35	32.125
Fidelity Fund Inc	17.29	18.61
Fund Investors Inc	20.04	21.98
General Capital	30.94	33.27
General Investors Trust	5.03	5.41
Incorporated Investors Tr	10.30	10.75
Institutional Sec: Bank Group	.82	.91
Inst Sec: Insurance Group	1.12	1.23
†Keystone Custodian Funds		

Bid	Asked			
B-1	23.31	S-1	.....	18.21
B-2	20.76	S-2	.....	13.65
B-3	18.73	S-3	.....	10.42
B-4	10.21	S-4	.....	4.33
K-1	16.59	K-2	.....	18.81

‡Loomis Sayles Mut Fd
‡Loomis Sayles 2nd Fd 91.20 ...
Maryland Fund 38.19 ...
Mass Invest Tr 4.15 4.78
Mass Inv 3d Pf 20.19 21.71
Mutual Invest 9.84 10.58
Natioon Wide Voting 10.21 11.15
New England Fund 1.23 1.36
Old Colony Tr Assoc 11.78 12.70
Plymouth Fund Inc 18.00 19.00
Putnam Fund .46 .51
Quarterly Income Shares 13.07 14.05
Railway & Light Sec 5.90 6.40
Railway & Light Sec pf 11.625 13.00
Repub Invest Fund 103.50 ...
Scudder Stevens & Clark 3.38 3.72
Spencer Trask Fund 88.54 90.32
State Street Invest 13.80 14.84
Trusteed Am Bk "B" 76.88 82.37
Trusted Industry Shrs .41 ...
Wellington Fund .71 .79
 13.80 17.34

Fixed and Unit Type

Assoc Stand Oil	6.00	6.75
Corp Tr A A mod, acc mod	2.89	...
C

Shadow of Former Giant Manager Hovers Over Many Teams in National League

McGraw's Pupils Still Successful in Majors

By Ed Rumill
Sports Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

You cannot look at the New York Giants without thinking of John McGraw, who managed them for so many years; and, although "Mac" has been gone for some time, a few of the men he trained are still among the game's most successful.

As a matter of fact, at no time in baseball's last decade has the shadow of McGraw been more vivid than it is today. No less than six of the eight National League managers are McGraw's boys, almost born and raised in the old Polo Grounds.

McGraw School

"I was thinking about that while lying in bed the other night," Bob Quinn told me across his Braves Field desk. "Check them off. There are Casey Stengel of the Braves, Frankie Frisch at Pittsburgh, Fred Fitzsimmons with the Phillies, Billy Southworth of the Cardinals, Bill McKechnie at Cincinnati and, of course, Mel Ott at New York. Every one of them spent some time in the McGraw school.

"Furthermore, there are George Kelly of the Braves, Hans Lobert under McKechnie and Art Fletcher in the other league with the Yankees—all first rate coaches and McGraw's boys," Bob said. "Fletcher, who managed the Phillies, could have had a similar job in the American League half a dozen times. But he is too smart."

It is, of course, no coincidence that fellows like Frisch, Southworth and the others who once had lockers at the Polo Grounds reached the managerial level in the majors. Playing for McGraw was to find out what it was all about—a baseball education the hard way, yet unparalleled in the history of the game.

Won for Terry

That is why New York is taking this collapse of the Giants with a lump in its throat. McGraw worked for many years to build the Giants into a National League power. There was a time when the Giants were to the senior circuit what the Yankees are to the American—the big magnate, the dominating force. And, even after McGraw no longer was on the scene, the ball players he had brought up continued to win for Bill Terry.

But today Mel Ott and Carl Hubbell, the last of Mac's boys in uniform, are unable to carry the club alone. They need help. Mel, the manager, tried to do it all by himself and has been out of uniform for more than a week. Those who inhabit the Polo Grounds are demanding some action from the Giants' office, but are getting little response.

Today the Hub took its final look at this 1943 Giant club. When next Mel Ott comes here he figures to have a dugoutful of new faces. But you cannot find a man who does not hope that Mel remains as manager.

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Brief . . . The Red Sox lost another close one to the Yankees yesterday, 3-1, and again it was a home run which beat them. . . . Roy Weatherly hit one into right field with a man on in the fifth inning . . . The Yanks, by the way, now have won 12, lost only five in their series with the Fenway boys . . . Joe Cronin is finding it a tough climb back to the first division . . . Pinky Woods was the losing pitcher in the Yankee final, but the rookie has been hurling good ball, just the same.

♪ ♪ ♪

Johnny Peacock spent most of June and July on the Red Sox bench because he was not hitting . . . But he has picked up at the plate of late and probably has chained Bill Conroy to the bench . . . John pinch hit for Woods yesterday and doubled—his second pinch hit in as many tries . . . The Braves tied the Camp Edwards nine last evening, 1-1, in a six-inning affair . . . The Giants won their exhibition at Lynn with the Coast Guard, 9-6.

Luke Appling Moves Ahead Of Wakefield

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP)—After several weeks of battling Dick Wakefield of Detroit for the American League batting lead, Luke Appling of the Chicago White Sox has taken control with a comfortable margin again.

The Tiger rookie was on top a week ago with a .330 average, but since then has dropped five points while the veteran shortstop of the White Sox has spurted upward from .329 to .337.

This pair apparently has the hitting race in the junior circuit strictly between themselves because not another regular in the entire league is above .300 level.

Stan Musial of the St. Louis Cardinals continued to set an unapproachable pace in the National League with a .353 average.

The 10 leaders in each league:

National League

Player and Club	G	AB	R	H	P.C.
Musial, St. Louis	126	505	87	178	.353
Herman, Brooklyn	123	470	60	157	.334
Vaughan, Brooklyn	119	486	90	154	.317
Witek, New York	119	474	48	149	.314
Nicholson, Chicago	122	475	73	146	.312
Elliott, Pittsburgh	130	480	66	152	.311
W. Cooper, St. Louis	100	367	44	113	.308
Walker, St. Louis	121	477	68	145	.304
McCarthy, Boston	78	313	32	95	.304
Medwick, New York	92	358	39	106	.302

American League

Appling, Chicago	124	469	49	158	.337
Wakefield, Detroit	122	511	75	166	.325
Cortright, Chicago	107	366	56	109	.298
Johnson, New York	124	468	55	138	.295
Heckett, Cleveland	111	471	57	137	.291
Fox, Boston	116	458	54	133	.290
Stephens, St. Louis	106	396	58	115	.290
Cramer, Detroit	110	478	60	138	.289
York, Detroit	122	448	74	128	.286
Culberson, Boston	78	307	34	86	.286

Foreigner Seems Certain to Rule U. S. Net Forces

NEW YORK, Aug. 31 (AP) — There is every indication that for the first time since 1936 a foreigner will rule over Uncle Sam's tennis forces at competition of the National meet which opens in Forest Hills' West Side Club tomorrow.

Francisco (Pancho) Segura of Ecuador, he of the two-handed grip and the pigeon-toed stance, is the choice to replace Ensign Ted Schroeder on the throne.

Won Six Titles

Perhaps Segura's tennis, which already has brought him the title in all six of the tourneys in which he has appeared this summer, won't be on a par with that displayed by Fred Perry of England, who defeated Don Budge seven years ago in the most recent successful net invasion.

The war, however, has made that unnecessary. Some of Uncle Sam's best players won't be able to appear and others, such as Schroeder, won't be at their best. Schroeder will play in the afternoon of the streamlined, six-day tourney but must stand watches aboard his ship during the morning and night.

First South American

If Segura wins, he will become the first South American to wear the crown. He reached the semi-final round last year before being stopped by Frankie Parker, 6—1, 6—1, 2—6, 6—2. Parker is back again this year, but his Army camouflage duties have given him little time to sharpen his game this summer.

Although a Segura victory would send the men's championship south of the Rio Grande for the first time, Anita Lizana of Chile was queen of the U. S. courts in 1937.

Charles Hare, former English Davis Cupper but now a corporal in the U. S. Army, and Ladislav Hecht, once of Czechoslovakia, are other foreign threats.

Major League Leaders

Aug. 30

By the Associated Press

National League

Batting—Musial, St. Louis, .353; Herman, .334.
Runs—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 99; Musial, St. Louis, 87.
Runs Batted In—Nicholson, Chicago, 102; Herman, Brooklyn, 82.
Hits—Musial, St. Louis, 178; Herman, Brooklyn, 157.
Doubles—Musial, St. Louis, 36; Herman, Brooklyn, 34.
Triples—Musial, St. Louis, 17; Lowrey, Chicago, 12.
Home Runs—Nicholson, Chicago, 31; Ott, New York, 17.
Stolen Bases—Vaughan, Brooklyn, 16; Lowrey, Chicago, 12.
Pitching—Shoun, Cincinnati, 12-3; Sewell, Pittsburgh, 19-6.

American League

Batting—Appling, Chicago, .337; Wakefield, Detroit, .325.
Runs—Vernon, Washington, 83; Case, Washington, 80.
Runs Batted In—York, Detroit, 98; Etten, New York, 90.
Hits—Wakefield, Detroit, 166; Appling, Chicago, 158.
Doubles—Wakefield, Detroit, 31; Etten, New York, and Keltner, Cleveland, 29.
Triples—Lindell, New York, 10; Moses, Chicago, and York, Detroit, 8.
Home Runs—York, Detroit, 30; Keller, New York, 24.
Stolen Bases—Case, Washington, 44; Moses, Chicago, 43.
Pitching—Chandler, New York, 17-3; Bridges, Detroit, 12-3.

American League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
New York	77	46	.626	
Washington	69	58	.543	10
Cleveland	65	57	.533	11½
Detroit	63	58	.521	13
Chicago	64	60	.515	13½
Boston	59	67	.468	19½
St. Louis	56	66	.459	20½
Philadelphia	41	82	.333	36

Results Aug. 30

New York 3, Boston 1.
Only game scheduled.

National League

Club	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
St. Louis	79	43	.648	
Cincinnati	68	53	.562	10½
Pittsburgh	67	60	.528	14½
Brooklyn	64	58	.525	15
Chicago	59	63	.484	20
Boston	53	65	.449	24
Philadelphia	54	69	.439	25½
New York	44	77	.364	34½

Results Aug. 30

Pittsburgh 4, St. Louis 3. (10 inns.)
St. Louis 8, Pittsburgh 2.
Only games scheduled.

Gaining Control —By Pap'

Little by little, Reuben Fischer is gaining control and is proving himself a mighty handy pitcher for the Giants. Rube has the stuff he serves from the mound pretty well under control. The control he needs most of all is the control of his temper.

Fischer is on the temperamental side. He has a tendency to flare up when things aren't breaking too well. Gradually, he's mastering that weakness, but it's one of those things that take a little time. The slim righthander hasn't been favored by the breaks of late, so there may be some excuse for his giving way to fighting himself instead of the opposing players.

Rube has been pitching fine ball, although his record with the Giants is none too impressive. For some strange reason the Giants haven't co-operated with him. Not only do they make more than their quota of errors when Fischer is toiling on the mound, but they seldom give him anything in the way of runs to work on.

Connecticut Is Latest Team To Quit Grid Game

STORRS, Conn., Aug. 31 (AP)—The University of Connecticut today joined the lengthening list of colleges which will play no football this year.

Neither, said an announcement by President Albert N. Jorgensen, would it play soccer.

It will be the first time since 1918 and World War No. 1 that the university has failed to field a football team. Principal reason for the decision to abandon the game was the Army's policy gainst participation in football by members of that branch of the armed forces.

Approximately half of the university's enrollment are enrollees in the armed student training program.

Remainder Divided

The remainder is divided between women students and youths who are either under 18 or physically unavailable.

Originally the University had hoped to field two teams—one composed of servicemen, who would play other service teams; the other the regular university civilian team.

But, said a university spokesman, the regular civilian opponents finally dropped away until only the University of Maine was left.

Added tribulation lay in the fact that practically all of last year's strong squad was either in the service or in training elsewhere. At Yale, for instance, in Navy and Marine Corps officer training program are Len Arnsten and Ray Scussel, star backs of last year's team, along with Albert N. Jorgensen, Jr., another outstanding player on the 1942 team and a son of the university's President.

And just to top off the whole situation the university hasn't a single top-flight coach left.

Svendsen Quit

George Van Bibber, Director of Athletics is in charge of the physical end of a Naval Pre-Flight program at Cornell; Earl G. Svendsen quit as line coach to play for the Brooklyn Dodgers and expects to enter the service later the fall season with that outfit, while Head Coach Joe O. Christian is still in the Windham Community Hospital at Willimantic with a broken leg suffered two weeks ago.

To the athletic authorities at Storrs, or what is left of them, there was only one thing approaching a laugh in today's an-

"Just thing," commented one of

'Just think," commented one of them ironically, "with our backfield at Yale, those guys wanted to book us for a game."

Ben Kish Returns

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y. (AP)—Ben Kish, blocking quarterback who left the Brooklyn football Dodgers at the close of last season to enter the Army, has returned to the club after receiving a medical discharge.

He is the second of last year's Dodgers to return in this manner. Last week George (Bad News) Cafego, formerly of Tennessee, rejoined the club.

Pitt Eleven Is Learning T Formation

PITTSBURGH, Pa., Aug. 31 (AP)—The University of Pittsburgh, once synonymous with the mighty in football, is fielding a new-deal team this autumn which will cause many old grads to rub their eyes to make certain it is a Pitt team.

Clark Shaughnessy, coming to Pitt just five years after its football bubble was deflated, has put in a sweeping transformation.

Instead of old-fashioned power plays which made Jock Sutherland the outstanding eastern coach of the 30's he has installed his famous "T" formation. This has been accompanied by a flock of other changes, including the scrapping of the team's traditional gold and blue uniforms for bright red and white ones.

Mostly Kids

But with a war on, the former Chicago and Stanford coach will not guarantee one change—a powerful comeback by the Panthers. That's because the bulk of his squad is made up of 17-year-olds.

However, the Panthers still are scheduling some of the nation's tradionally strongest teams, including the Great Lakes Naval Training Station, with whom Pitt announced carding a game yesterday, Notre Dame, Ohio State, and Nebraska.

"This is not a bad looking squad," said Shaughnessy, whose Panthers open against Notre Dame here Sept. 25. "If I had it for two years I think Pitt would be okay. But these boys are just babies.

"They haven't the maturity and we're not going to be in a class with teams using service stars."

The lean, soft-spoken coach, who is credited with putting the "T" back in college football, is proud of his squad. He said:

"We had 75 out for summer drills at one time, with not a service man among them. We expect a couple dozen more Sept. 1. I think it's the biggest squad of civilian players in the country."

Starting Line-up

At the close of summer drills he nominated this starting line-up:

Ends—Joe Pierre, Windber, and Clair Malarkey, Bridgeville; tackles—George Ranli, Blaw Knox, and William Galand, Connellsville; guards—Francis Mattioli, Brackenridge, and Gary Feniello, Connellsville; center—Donald Fisher, Williamsport; quarterback—Cy Plazak, Brackenridge; halfbacks—Carl Mosso, East Orange, N. J., and Frank Knisley, Youngstown, Ohio, and fullback—Bill Abromitas, Tamoqua.

Mosso, a swivel-hipped kid, and Abromitas—if available—will bear watching. They might make Pitt fans forget about the Goldbergs and the Cassianos. But Mosso, who is 18, has had one physical examination and another coming up. Abromitas may be available for only a part of the season.

Sept. 25—Notre Dame.
Oct. 9—West Virginia; 16—Illinois at Champaign; 30—Carnegie Tech.
Nov. 6—Ohio State; 13—Nebraska at Lincoln; 20—Penn State.

Boston Batting

Braves

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
McCarthy	315	32	95	2	34	.304
Holmes	487	61	133	5	31	.273
Masi	172	21	45	2	24	.262
Klinitz	170	11	44	0	17	.259
Farrell	155	4	39	0	10	.252
Nieman	272	31	68	5	36	.231
Workman	477	55	118	9	66	.247
Wietelmann	474	36	98	0	36	.237
Ross	264	25	46	5	22	.225
Burns	80	6	20	1	2	.225
Ryan	263	42	76	1	19	.243
Zeoli	384	27	91	0	18	.150
Foland	116	5	29	0	7	.172
Baltzel	77	6	12	0	4	.156

Red Sox

	AB	R	H	HR	RBI	AVE
Cronin	76	7	23	1	22	.359
Partee	240	29	76	0	27	.292
Fox	458	52	132	2	39	.288
Culberson	300	36	85	3	32	.283
Newsome	329	34	88	1	15	.267
Doerr	366	45	100	15	48	.256
Lupien	295	32	75	4	34	.254
Tabor	433	42	104	10	48	.240
Metkovich	213	22	51	3	20	.239
Simmons	122	9	29	1	12	.238
Lake	271	25	64	2	17	.236
Peacock	84	5	13	0	5	.191
Lazor	147	13	28	0	9	.190
Conroy	80	12	14	1	6	.175

Boston Pitching

Braves

	W	L		W	L
MacFayden	7	1	Andrews	10	11
Tobin	12	9	Farrell	0	1
Javery	12	12	Odom	0	1
Salvo	4	5	Cardoni	0	0
Barrett	10	14			

Red Sox

	W	L		W	L
Judd	10	4	O'Neil	1	1
Ryba	7	4	Terry	6	9
Woods	5	4	Newsome	6	10
Brown	6	6	Dobson	4	10
Hughson	11	11			

Tulane Coach To Depend On Punt and Pass

NEW ORLEANS, Aug. 31 (AP)—Tulane University's Green Wave promises to return the old "punt, pass, and prayer" game to its former prestige this fall.

Coach Claude "Little Monk" Simons has it all figured out whereby his kids will make fewer mistakes with this system and at the same time contribute more to the entertainment of the cash customers.

One of the two returning Tulane letter winners, Tailback Joe Renfroe, is an excellent punter and the Greenies picked up a pair of good booters via the Naval V-12 program. Day Wagner of Schreiner Institute and James Jackson, freshman fullback at Baylor last year, are getting encouraging distance with their kicks.

Wide Open

"We are going to play 'em wide open," Simons said, "and I hope our punting is going to be so good that our opponents will have to make their touchdowns the long and hard way."

Numerically, the manpower situation is improved in the Greenie camp. The squad has grown from 46 men to about 80 in the past three weeks. Buddy Gatewood, All-Southwest center at Baylor last season, is the only letterman among the transfer students, however, Renfroe and Howard McAfee, a second string tackle last year, are the returning Greenie lettermen.

Not Kidding

Simons rates Georgia Tech as the strongest team in the Southeastern Conference, but says Tulane is a "cinch to finish among the top four teams."

And Little Monk isn't kidding. Besides his own team, only Georgia Tech, Georgia and Louisiana State are continuing war-time football in the section.

Tulane plays a six-game schedule, five of them at home. Alabama's withdrawal from competition cost the Greenies one opponent.

Tulane's schedule:

Oct. 2—Memphis Naval Air Tech., at New Orleans; 9—Rice, at Houston; 23—Southern Methodist at New Orleans; 30—Georgia Preflight at New Orleans.
Nov. 13—Georgia Tech at New Orleans; 20—Louisiana State at New Orleans.

Huge Grid Squad Reports to Coach Lamar at Harvard

If size of squad means anything, Harvard should have a bang-up informal football team this fall, for no less than 120 candidates—twice as many as usual—reported to Coach Henry Lamar at Soldiers Field yesterday. But not even Coach Lamar himself can tell at this point just what the team will be like.

Of the 120 men just 14 were included from those who participated in last spring's practice, with the result that Henry does not even know the names of most of the boys, let alone their capabilities.

From last year's team, however, came such performers as George Hibbard, Swede Anderson, Steve Mallett, Paul Garrity, and Paul Perkins, while hardly in the unknown class are Back Joe Lauterback and Center Eddie Donovan, students at Minnesota and Columbia respectively last fall.

The majority of the candidates appeared younger than those who were accustomed in recent years to report to Dick Harlow, but all appeared eager to play football, even if on an informal basis.

At present only two games have been named for this current Harvard eleven, one with Camp Edwards Nov. 6 and one with Tufts Nov. 13. Carroll Getchell, acting in place of the absent Bill Bingham, plans to add several more dates to the schedule.

Private Harbert, Nelson Are Standouts on Links

By A. Linde Fowler
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

The history of golf, as in most sports, is that the names of winners of major tournaments linger long in the mind, whereas the runners-up, or holders of other positions high in the standing, are as speedily forgotten as the names of most vice-presidents of the nation. Therefore, for the year 1943, as a war year without any official national championships, the names of Harold McSpaden and Sam Byrd will be standouts, as respective winners of two tournaments which both have their claims to being the nearest approach to a national open.

McSpaden won the Tam O'Shanter on the course of the name in Chicago, a tournament with the numerically largest field of the year and the greatest array of competing amateurs. Byrd won the so-called "Victory National," at the Beverly Country Club, just outside Chicago, against a field which undeniably had a stronger array of professional talent, as far as names and past deeds go, and while it had fewer amateurs, these included some of the most prominent.

Edge to Harbert

All credit goes to McSpaden and Byrd for rising to the heights in these two reputation-building tournaments. Analyzing the returns from those two major tournaments, however, and of the Ryder Cup matches in Detroit, I think we'll have to admit that for combined consistency, and brilliance of performance, the two standouts are Melvin (Chick) Harbert, private at Camp Grant, Ill., and Byron Nelson, former national open champion, with Harbert having a slight edge.

Take the scores of these two in the combined Tam O'Shanter and the "Victory," over 144 holes, and they quite overshadowed the totals of the two winners. They both scored 283 in the Tam O'Shanter, one stroke behind McSpaden and Buck White, who tied for first. That automatically placed Harbert and Nelson in a tie for third. In the "Victory" tournament Harbert again totalled 283, and again tied for third. Nelson was a single stroke behind him, so that for the two tournaments, Harbert had 566, Nelson 567. Harbert also had one stroke advantage in the Ryder Cup play, as far as he went to win in the Ryder Cup—eight under 4's for 33 holes.

Wood Second

Byrd, the former New York Yankees outfielder, came much closer to matching them in the two tournaments than did McSpaden. Sammy, with the schoolmaster appearance, was about 30th in the Tam O'Shanter, with 294, before he won the Victory with 277, in which he had a five-stroke margin over the field. Craig Wood was second with 282. McSpaden in the Victory rolled up 300 to land in 24th position, with a total of 582 for the two tournaments.

Craig Wood, still holder of the national open title, last played for in 1941, did not compete in the Tam O'Shanter, hence there can be no comparison between him and those who played in both majors. O'Neil (Buck) White, the comparative unknown who tied McSpaden in the Tam O'Shanter, proved that he was no flash when he tied for 11th in the Victory. Lieut. Lawson Little, Jr., did not compete in the Tam, but in the Victory, tied for 11th.

Nothing could be more impressive, to the writer's way of thinking, than that Harbert and Nelson went through these two tournaments, on rather difficult courses, without once going over 72 in a single round, notwithstanding that Nelson took eight on one hole and a double bogey on another. They both broke 70 twice. Individual rounds of some of the other leaders in the combined tournaments show wide ranges, as may be seen in the following compilation:

Private Melvin Harbert					
Tam	72	69	70	72	—283
Victory	71	73	69	72	—283—566
Byron Nelson					
Tam	72	72	71	69	—283
Victory	68	72	72	72	—284—567
Sam Byrd					
Tam	72	78	70	74	—294
Victory	68	67	72	70	—277—571
Buck White					
Tam	72	69	70	72	—283
Victory	74	74	74	68	—283—576
Jim Demaret					
Tam	72	72	67	77	—288
Victory	69	74	74	68	—285—574
Sergeant Jim Turnesa					
Tam	73	74	77	74	—298
Victory	69	70	74	72	—285—583
Willie Goggin					
Tam	70	70	73	73	—286
Victory	70	74	78	73	—295—581
Harold McSpaden					
Tam	73	70	68	71	—282
Victory	75	74	75	73	—300—582
Lloyd Mangrum					
Tam	72	73	70	79	—294
Victory	71	73	69	77	—290—584
Mike Turnesa					
Tam	76	71	69	75	—291
Victory	71	76	74	73	—294—585
Harry Cooper					
Tam	74	70	73	73	—292
Victory	69	74	72	78	—293—585

A truly notable feature of the Victory tournament, played on the course where Francis Ouimet won his second national amateur title in 1931, was the number of national open titleholders who competed. There were seven of them. Here's who they were, what they scored and how they finished.

Craig Wood	282	3d
Lt. Lawson Little	293	tie 11th
Tony Manero	301	tie 28th
Gene Sarazen	303	30th
Tommy Armour	307	tie 34th
Chick Evans	317	40th

Notes on the Sports Front

BEAR MOUNTAIN, N. Y., Aug. 31 (AP)—If you don't think it's appropriate that Bears should be an important topic of conversation up here where the Giants and Dodgers are getting ready for the pro football season, you should have seen Steve Owen in a cage with a couple of them yesterday . . . Someone had the idea that it would be a natural hookup for pictures—Bear Mountain and the Giants' exhibition against those big bad Chicago Bears at Buffalo Sunday. Get it? . . . Anyway, Steve and Tuffy Leemans, who's Steve's only assistant this season, consented to pose with a couple of roly-poly black bear cubs . . . "They're cute little fellas," Owen admitted as he came out with his not inconsiderable area of skin undamaged . . . And he and Tuffy agreed the Giants will be fortunate to do as well Sunday . . . Just then the naturalist in charge of the Interstate Park Zoo came along . . . "We have a nice tame skunk, too," he remarked. "No, thanks," said Steve. "We've got enough pictures."

♪ ♪ ♪

Consensus around the two football camps is that the Bears and the Green Bay Packers, as usual, will be the teams to beat in the National League this season and that Washington's Redskins won't be so troublesome unless Sammy Baugh's pitching form improves over his All-Star game showing . . . "We have a better team than last year and the others will be coming back to us," commented Leemans . . . "The Bears only have two guards—yeah, Danny Fortmann and George Musso—they've got Bronk Nagurski back; he'll be playing tackle and he'll probably play in his own territory . . . And they still have Bulldog Turner at center." . . . Tuffy seemed to be having a rather hard time keeping an optimistic grin on his face—especially when he compared Turner to the Giants' collection of rookie centers.

♪ ♪ ♪

Ward Cuff, in his seventh pro season still one of the Giants' best backs, brought his wife and two small girls—about three or four years old—to camp with him . . . After watching them in action for a while Owen decided that, if worst came to worst, he could put them in against the Bears and it wouldn't take long to wear down that Chicago line.

♪ ♪ ♪

The Dodgers, who started late and without very bright prospects, got quite a lift yesterday when Ben Kish and George Cafego, a couple of better than average backs, reported unexpectedly . . . Both have been discharged from the Army for physical disabilities that won't prevent their playing pro football . . . Up to that time Bruiser Kinard had been virtually the only veteran in camp . . . Pete Cawthorn, new Dodger coach, probably is the loudest tutor in the league. He never seems to stop for breath as he works his players—and by work Pete means just that . . . Hugh (Shorty) Ray, who drew up the pro rules, was on hand for his annual interpretation lecture and talked at some length on the virtue of running plays quickly . . . Shorty once timed the Bears at an average of 27½ seconds a play. The next week they brought it down to 22½ seconds—and beat the Redskins on a series of plays that never would have been run off at the former pace.

In the Dugout

with Rumill

Hubbell's Greatest Game

You would think that a pitcher who had worked in three World Series, five All-Star Games, and who had hurled a no-hitter in the big leagues would find his greatest single game somewhere therein. But Carl Hubbell, whose screwball has for 16 years harassed National League hitters, picks a mid-season contest in 1933 as his top performance.

"It was in July, I think, and the first game of a double-header," said the veteran southpaw of the New York Giants. "I beat the Cardinals in 18 innings, 1-0. Tex Carleton pitched 16 innings for them. Jesse Haines finished and, of course, was charged with the loss."

Mancuso Caught

"Yes, and he gave them only six hits, struck out 12 and walked no one," put in Gus Mancuso, who had overheard the conversation and who had been Hubbell's catcher that day. "Parmelee beat Dizzy Dean, 1-0, in the second game, and I caught the whole 27 innings."

How did striking out Ruth, Foxx, Simmons, and Cronin in succession in the 1934 All-Star Game at the Polo Grounds rank in Hubbell's all-time book?

"Well, I guess I got my biggest kick out of that," King Carl admitted. "But that was only three innings. That day against the Cards I pitched the same as two complete games, and there wasn't a run on either side until the 18th inning."

♪ ♪ ♪

One of the best cracks of the season belongs to Al Simmons.

The Yankees were visting Fenway Park for a series with, of course, the Red Sox. Just as those Yanks who were not going to play that day were gathering around the batting cage for their practice swings, Simmons, perspiration dripping from his noble brow, came trotting past on his way to the bench.

"Take it easy, Al," said Tuck Stainback. "You're not playing anyhow."

This stopped Simmons, but only for a moment. "By the way, Stainback," Al shouted back, "who was the greatest hitter you ever ran for?"

♪ ♪ ♪

Somebody asked George Kelly who he thought was the greatest umpire he ever saw, and the first base coach of the Braves answered:

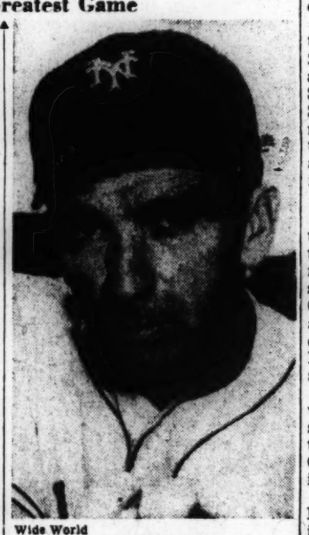
"Bill Klem, without a question. He ran the ball game. You could stand up to the plate with confidence and know that Bill wouldn't call any bad balls on you. He may have missed a few, but they weren't so bad that even the people in the stands could see they were wrong. I've heard him start to say strike and then, before he could finish the word, change to ball.

"Klem didn't call them too quick. He waited until the play developed. Today they call plays before they are made, and if at the last instant they realize they are wrong, they can't change the decision."

♪ ♪ ♪

Like almost any cellar outfit, the Giants are a badly disorganized club. There is no visible feeling against Mel Ott in the dugout, but the athletes are openly calling the front office side of the organization minor league. However, just how that particular side of the situation can affect them at this stage of the campaign is unexplained.

It could be that the gang is merely standing together behind Dick Bartell. The veteran infielder was out of uniform a while back, running up a modest bill of $35. He sent it to the Giants' office and it came back. Getting it O.K.'d by Mel Ott, Dick sent it in again, but for the second time it came back. At last reports he was on his way to Horace Stoneham.



Wide World
Carl Hubbell

Bates Football

LEWISTON, Maine, Aug. 31 (AP)—Bates College today announced a football schedule of five games with two additional open dates.

Chief Specialist's Mate Win Ladrigues, former Tulane center and member of the 1932 Rose Bowl team, now a member of the Naval staff at Bates, will coach the team.

The schedule:

Sept. 18—Coast Guard at New London, Conn.; 25—Worcester Polytechnic at Worcester, Mass.

Oct. 2—Tufts at Medford, Mass.; 9 and 16—open; 23—Coast Guard at Lewiston.

Nov. 6—Tufts at Lewiston.

New Crusader Coach

Anthony J. "Ank" Scanlon, head coach of football at Holy Cross, announces the signing of James Leonard of Philadelphia to tutor the Crusader backfield this fall. Leonard, who played under Knute Rockne at Notre Dame, was last with the Philadelphia Eagles of the National Professional League.

Minor League Scores

Results Aug. 30

By the Associated Press

American Association

Minneapolis 4, Milwaukee 3. (Only game scheduled.)

International League

Syracuse at Jersey City, postponed. (Only game scheduled.)

Pacific Coast League

Open date.

Southern Association

Nashville 9, Little Rock 1. (Only game scheduled.)

Eastern League

Utica 23-8, Springfield 1-4.
Hartford 7, Albany 6.
Elmira 3, Scranton 1.
Wilkes-Barre 7, Binghamton 2.

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(Continued)

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INFORMATION is desired by the undersigned as to MRS. HELEN CATHERINE WARBOYS or VINES (nee Henderson), the wife of Arthur James Warboys of 17, Clifford Gardens, Kensal Rise, London, England, and the sister of Isabella Henderson, now deceased late of 19, Woodfield Road, Tonbridge, Kent, England) who went to the United States of America prior to December 1924 and was last heard of in December 1924 at Englewood, New Jersey, U. S. A. Will any one who can give any information as to the above and particularly as to her present whereabouts or death communicate with F. B. JEVONS & RILEY, Solicitors, Bordyke, Tonbridge, Kent, England.

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SCHOLES
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Crossword Quiz Answers

C	A	R	R	O	L	L
A	■	■	H	A	Y	■
S	■	M	I	T	E	R
T	W	I	N	S	■	E
L	A	N	E	■	S	E
E	R	E	■	P	A	D
■	D	R	E	A	M	■
R	E	S	■	D	U	G
I	N	■	I	D	E	A
N	■	D	O	L	L	S
D	R	O	N	E	■	P
■	A	N	I	■	■	A
S	P	E	A	K	E	R

ENGLAND

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MEN'S—BOYS'—GIRLS' BABIES'
CLOTHING and OUTFITTING
Also
TOYS, JEWELLERY, COSMETICS HAND BAGS AND FANCY GOODS and Now
A Barber's Shop for Men
STEWART & STEWART
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for
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Manicure
Palatine Chambers
Pinstone St. Tel. 25826

Smart and Artistic
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IVY DICKENS
The Hat Box
159 Ecclesall Road

W. E. FRANKLIN
26-32 ECCLESALL ROAD
CARPETS CLEANED
Bedding Cleaned and Remade
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NEW BEDDING
Dry Cleaning and Dyeing
PHONES 22051 (3 lines)

Isle of Man

DOUGLAS

ROBERT OATES
47 Years' Experience in
GROCERIES & PROVISIONS
Hillside Store
19, Drinkwater St., Douglas 'Phone 1551

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COUPAR FURS
Attractive and Original Styles in
Coats, Capes, Wraps, and Stoles
In All Furs
241, Sauchiehall Street, Glasgow. C. 2
Phone 2389 Douglas

RESTAURANTS
at 245, Sauchiehall Street and 104, West George Street
Open daily and each evening until 9:30 p. m. for snack suppers.
WENDY'S

GRAMOPHONE RECORDS
Classical and Popular
Complete Stocks of All Makers
J. D. CUTHBERTSON & CO.
226/230 Sauchiehall Street, GLASGOW
Also at 141/143 High Street, AYR.
5, Gilmour Street, PAISLEY

CLARKE & BUCHAN LTD.
For Tailored Frocks
Made to Measure
206, Sauchiehall Street, C. 2

QUALITY FURNITURE SPECIALISTS
Good Carpets, Good Fabrics, Good Furniture
Are still obtainable.
Removals and Storage Arranged.
MUIR SIMPSONS LTD.
269, Sauchiehall Street.

WILLIAM BLAIR
FAMILY BUTCHER
We stand for perfection in Quality and Service
22 MAIN STREET, BRIDGETON
TEL. BRIDGETON 3610

JOINER WORK for HOUSE SHOP, FACTORY
Phone BELL 1616
J. W. BLACK

Wit and Wisdom, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Camera Club

For British Children

Philadelphia, Pa.

A hundred British children from three to five years of age can wear bright little frocks because a woman factory worker here was attracted by a pattern for a child's dress which she saw illustrated. She said she "just had to make it"—the pattern appealed to her so much and she visioned some little child wearing the pretty gay-printed percale dress.

A few days later she saw a British War Relief item in a newspaper, stating that the Society was sorely in need of dresses for small English children. She immediately conceived the idea of helping to meet this need.

The factory where she was an operator made uniforms for women, and she knew of the scraps and remnants of materials that are left from this work—and which always go to rag pickers. Gaining permission from her employers to use these waste materials, she asked fourteen of her co-workers to join in making dresses, from the pattern she liked, to send to English children.

Working at home and during lunch hours, the women completed more than a hundred dresses, in pretty, rainbow colors, to be sent on the "Christmas Boat" to England. Just for fun and because making the dresses gave the workers so much pleasure, they made dozens of cloth dolls to be included in the big bundle.

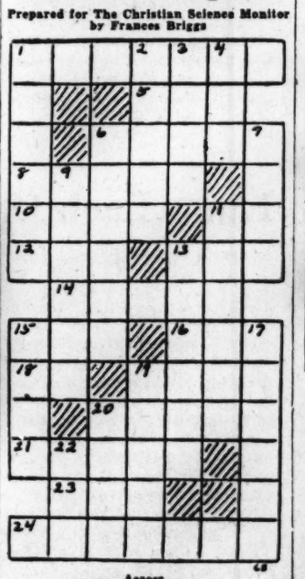
Camera Club

Monitor Camera Club from G. Bertelsman, Westmorland, England

In Kensington Gardens, London, stands this charming statue representing Barrie's much-loved character, the elfish little boy who never grows up.

Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Red Queen and White Queen are characters in tale by whom?
5—Grass cut and cured for fodder is what?
6—What is a headband or fillet worn by women?
9—Apollo and Artemis were what?
10—What is a narrow way among trees, rocks, or other objects?
11—If you were in Birmingham, Ala., in what direction would you travel to reach Tuskegee (abbr.)?
12—Before.
13—A cushion is what?
14—According to certain song, marble halls, rassals, and serfs appear in what?
15—A thing.
16—Excavated.
18—Within.
19—Preliminary plan is what?
20—So-called "Flanders babies" which England once imported from Netherlands were what?
21—What is male of the honeybee called?
22—Blackbird of cuckoo family.
24—What person presides over U. S. House of Representatives?

Down

1—Carlyle calls his "whinstone house" what?
2—Düsseldorf, Germany, is on what river?
3—Equine animals are fed what?
4—What is any strong alkaline solution?
6—Who are those who work in a colliery?
7—In music, the sounding part of several instruments is called what?
8—Gatekeeper is what?
11—What was first name of Mr. Gompers, American labor leader?
12—What is used to propel a kayak?
15—Back of a tree.
17—Who was one of Three Kings of Cologne?
19—What was ancient name of western portion of Asia Minor between the Hermus and the Maeander?
20—Finished.
23—What is a skein of yarn containing about 120 yards?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Just for Fun —Burr Shafer

"I've had a wonderful time. This does not necessarily constitute an endorsement by the War Department."

Did You Ever Wonder

How Observing a Solar Eclipse Provided Support for Einstein's Theory?

A logical deduction from Einstein's theory of relativity is that light, passing close to a celestial body of considerable mass, would be drawn out of its straight course as though attracted to that body.

The only way astronomers could test this theory would be to observe stars when they are close to the edge or limb of the sun. If the theory were true, the path of light from the star would be drawn toward the sun and an observer on earth would see the star as though

it had shifted outward from the sun, as shown in the accompanying diagram.

However, because of the brightness of the sun, it is impossible to photograph the stars beyond it when it is shining into the telescope. Therefore photographic plates to test Einstein's theory can be made only during a total eclipse of that body.

The first opportunity to take such pictures was in 1919, when Professor Eddington of Cambridge, in charge of expeditions sent to Brazil and West Africa, obtained a plate with seven star images near the sun whose displacement seemed to bear out the theory of relativity.

More conclusive results were obtained by Professor Campbell of Lick Observatory, who brought back from an eclipse expedition to Australia four plates. Each photographic plate had sixty or more star images, and to compare with these plates were four other plates showing the same stars but taken at night before the eclipse.

Different astronomers checked these star plates independently with micrometers to compare the positions of the stars with and without the interposed sun.

The measurements of the star images on the four plates indicated that a ray of light from a star was deflected 1.72 seconds of arc in passing the edge of the sun's disc. According to Einstein's formula, the ray should be deflected 1.75 seconds of arc.

Thus the results of astronomical investigation coincided almost exactly with Einstein's prediction, and provided strong support for his theory of relativity.

—W. P. Keasbey

In Lighter Vein

Case Dismissed

"I understand that you called on the defendant. Is that so?" asked the browbeating lawyer of the witness.

"Yes," replied the witness.

"What did he say?" continued the lawyer.

At this point counsel for the other side objected that evidence as to a conversation was not admissible. An hour's argument ensued. Then the Court retired to consider the point, returning after a considerable time to announce the question a proper one.

"Well, what did the defehdant say?" repeated the lawyer with a confident smile on his face.

"He wasn't at home, sir," came the answer.

The Answer Was "No"

One soldier at camp had a good idea but it just wouldn't work. He went to the gasoline rationing office and stood at the desk of Staff Sergt. R. G. Dahm, in charge of the office.

I'm going home on a discharge," said the soldier, "and I'd like to get some gasoline coupons."

"Sure," said Sergt. Dahm, "do you have your car here?"

"Oh, no," replied the private, "I don't have my car here. As a matter of fact, I don't have a car. I thought if I had some gasoline coupons I could hitch a ride home quicker."

—Camp Barkeley (Texas) News

Churchill's Escape

In Winston Churchill's story of his escape from the Boers in 1899 he throws a revealing light on the guidance he has given Britain during her darkest hours. In "My Escape from the Boers" he writes:

"I realized with awful force that no exercise of my own feeble wit and strength could save me from my enemies, and that without the assistance of that High Power . . . I could never succeed. I prayed long and earnestly for help and guidance. My prayer, as it seems to me, was swiftly and wonderfully answered."

Quotation

Originality is simply a pair of fresh eyes.—T. W. Higginson

FACTS
FIGURES
THE SLOTH, CLINGING TO BOUGHS, SPENDS IT'S LIFE TIME LOOKING AT THE SKY
IT'S A FACT MEMBERS OF A TRIBE OF TREE DWELLERS IN THE PHILIPPINES SLEEP ON A SWAYING ROPE OF VINES
K. PARRIS
THE RUBBER IN ONE AUTOMOBILE TIRE WOULD MAKE 8 GAS MASKS
THE OLDEST PARLIAMENTARY ASSEMBLY IN THE WORLD IS THAT OF ICELAND, 1043 YEARS OLD.

A Verse for Today . . .

And I will remember my covenant, which is between me and you and every living creature.—Gen. 9:15

Brevities

Boston Globe: There seems to be a difference of opinion about how long cabbage should be cooked. However, it isn't unreasonable to expect the neighbors to stand it for 20 minutes.

Brubaker in The New Yorker: Five senators who went overseas for a close-up look at the war were shocked at discovering that our forces have been paying over $2 a bushel, instead of the domestic rate of $1.50, for North African wheat. They claim that's a lot of money to give to farmers who can't vote.

NEWS ITEM— SO THIS IS WASHINGTON.

I USED TO BE AN ARTIST--- I DON'T KNOW ANYTHING ABOUT THE QUALIFICATIONS FOR THIS JOB, BUT---
GOOD! WE'LL MAKE YOU OUR CHIEF ANALYST
WCBA AGENCY
THE DIES COMMITTEE'S HEARD ABOUT YOU --- YOU'LL HAVE TO RESIGN BUT YOU CAN GO DOWN THE HALL AND GET A JOB WITH THE ZYX AGENCY AT $4600. A YEAR
WCBA AGENCY CHIEF ANALYST
THE PUBLIC HAS HEARD ABOUT YOU-- I'LL HAVE TO LET YOU GO, BUT THERE'S A POSITION OPEN FOR YOU OVER AT THE ZOP AGENCY AT $5500. A YEAR
ZYX AGENCY CHIEF THEORIST
SORRY, BUT THE NEWSPAPERS HAVE GIVEN YOU SO MUCH PUBLICITY I'LL HAVE TO ASK YOU TO RESIGN, BUT SOME OTHER GOVERNMENT BUREAU WILL HIRE YOU RIGHT AWAY
ZOP AGENCY CHIEF DREAMER
L.E. VAN ZELM

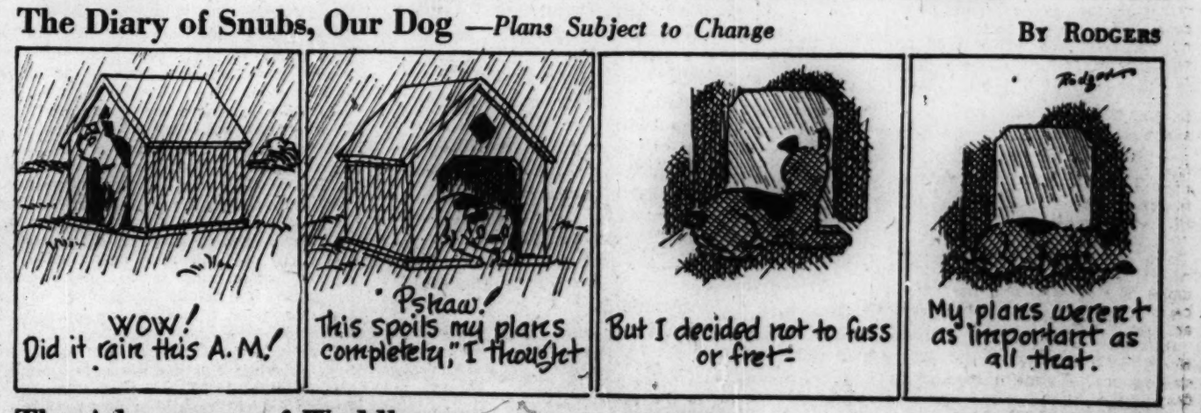
Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*A Job at Last*

By Le Pelley

I WONDER WHY MARMADUKE WANTED TO FIND OUT IF I WAS A DETECTIVE ....
AHA! LOOK AT THAT !!
YESSIR!! HE'S HIDING SOMETHING UNDER HIS COAT !! GOOD-NIGHT— THIS IS THE BIGGEST MYSTERY THAT HAS HIT WILLOWVILLE IN YEARS

The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog —*Plans Subject to Change*

By Rodgers


WOW! Did it rain this A.M.!
Pshaw! This spoils my plans completely," I thought
But I decided not to fuss or fret—
My plans weren't as important as all that.

The Adventures of Waddles—*The Result Is Negligible*

By The Hackers

Matilda quacked, as we came in, "Two wilted ducks! Where have you been?"
"Claudette," I answered, "drafted me And took me on a shopping spree.
We spent, at least, three hours or more On clothes, for school, at Wood-ducks' store.
"What did you buy?" Matilda said. Claudette held up a spool of thread!

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, AUGUST 31, 1943 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Now They Can Be Fed

Shift of the military initiative from Axis to Allied hands imposes new responsibilities on United Nations leadership for dealing with the cold fire of famine in Europe, not only *after* the Nazis have been expelled but *before*.

This newspaper believes that more can be done than is being done to find means for bringing food relief to at least some of the children now being allowed to starve because they do not directly serve the Nazi war effort. The whole war outlook has changed since a comprehensive news survey in November, 1940, led us to the regretful conclusion that feeding was unwise at that time. Today the burden of proof rests on those who oppose feeding.

The Governments in London and Washington have modified their stand of 1940 against any feeding, to the extent of permitting relief food to reach Nazi-occupied Greece.

The principle of feeding is thus officially accepted. The issue becomes this: Whether more feeding, in Nazi-held areas, is practicable.

The main arguments are these:

1. *That any relief food would benefit the Nazis, directly or indirectly, and so endanger the Allied cause or at least prolong the war.*

No responsible official or private agency advocates feeding without safeguards to prevent leaks. Any plan would cease to function at once if violations were established. There have been only two actual tests of feeding in Nazi-dominated territory. In both there is reliable evidence that the relief food reached those for whom it was intended. The State Department vouches for the Greek feeding operation that is saving that gallant nation from starvation. The American Friends Service Committee has case records to prove that thousands of children in Spain and unoccupied France were restored to normal growth under the direction of Dr. Howard E. Kershner.

The most persuasive argument against feeding is that the Nazis would merely take out for themselves as much food as is put in. It is not that simple. The test is whether relief food actually reaches the children. Other food could not be withdrawn without taking it from factory workers or others the Nazis want to feed. But even assuming some small indirect benefit to Nazi economy, this no longer could be decisive in the war. In fact the returns to the Allies would almost certainly outweigh the cost.

2. *That the Nazis would not accept, for Belgium and other heavily fortified coastal zones, the conditions of control and surveillance granted in Greece to Swedish and Swiss officials in charge of food relief. Greece holds no great military or industrial value for Germany, but Northern Europe does.*

It is entirely possible that the Nazis might refuse, but why not present a plan to them and let them speak for themselves, instead of relieving them of the necessity?

3. *That relief ships in European ports would hamper Allied bombings and be in danger of being sunk.*

This is a serious difficulty, but might be adjusted for small-scale feeding.

4. *That the Allies haven't enough food to do more feeding abroad, especially with the most-needed milk and high protein foods.*

Let any citizen of the free United Nations ask himself if he could not spare a few ounces a week from his still relatively well-stocked table, when he considers that he has twice or three times as much as the best-fed among Europe's downtrodden. Food enough to drive back the starvation line is still wasted each day in the United States alone.

5. *That there aren't enough ships.*

Ships can be used to carry the luxury items, but not relief food! Brazilian coffee loadings have just set a new record. A half dozen ships have also been allocated to Central America, largely to haul coffee. The whole Greek feeding program uses only eight ships. Ship shortages do not explain the refusal to let private philanthropies do what they can in neutral ships.

After extensive and open-minded investigation we feel that additional small-scale feeding is possible. So do many high officials in Washington and London. Yet somewhere even the most modest plan is balked. Can anyone be satisfied until the United Nations have made more urgent efforts to feed the starving children in Axis-held nations, the war's most poignant casualties and the hope of Europe's future?

Yankees vs. Cards

The Yankees and the Cardinals would each have to lose 50 per cent of their remaining games to lose their hold on the pennants. Second-place teams would have to win nearly 90 per cent to displace either; so from where we sit it looks as if the New Yorkers and the Red Birds from St. Louis would bat it out again—the 1943 World Series we mean, of course.

Information such as this is rather remotely placed these days. Around the newspaper shops they no longer call the last evening edition the Baseball Extra. Instead, they hold the press for the latest flash from the Soviet radio monitor in London.

But October's freshening breezes soon will whip the flags o'er Stadium and Sportsmen's Park. The Mayor will toss out the first ball. The crack of hickory on horsehide will echo in the land. And we'll hazard a guess that even if the boys are on invasion barges headed for the Second Front they will have a radio hooked up for the play by play.

Taganrog

Occupation of Taganrog by Soviet forces may well prove the greatest victory in Russia's summer offensive. By it the Rostov area has been freed, the German hope of Caucasus oil has received its most serious setback, vast numbers of Nazi troops are again in peril of encirclement and annihilation or capture.

Not since Stalingrad had the Russians trapped a big German force. Now the Nazis, if they fail to check the Soviet drives, will have to give up their line on the Donets River, and suffer other vital losses. They are obviously hard pressed, and their communiqués speak of being outnumbered and outequipped by the Russians.

The Taganrog victory is an indirect result of the earlier Russian successes at Kharkov, Orel and Belgorod. It is thus perhaps more a strategic than a tactical victory. Some reports say the fighting before Taganrog was not particularly fierce. If this is true then the Nazis were forced to give up this point by the threat developing to the northwest.

Military observers are inclined to warn that the Russians may not be able to keep up their drive much longer. The need of rest and re-equipment is offered as one reason, and the autumn rains, due soon now, as another. The Nazis still hold the territory best served by rail lines and so may have an advantage in mobility when the ground softens.

If the summer offensive is to be continued into the fall and winter, it would seem the Russians will need more aid from the west. They would not understand how their dear-bought triumphs could produce any complacency among the allied peoples.

Can't They Take It?

Whenever a war-plant worker takes half a week off for a spree or a fishing trip, he incurs the displeasure of his boss and of his loyal fellow-workers. He is looked upon as a slacker in the war effort, and whenever such absenteeism affects a considerable number of men it seriously hampers production and delays victory, possibly at the cost of many lives.

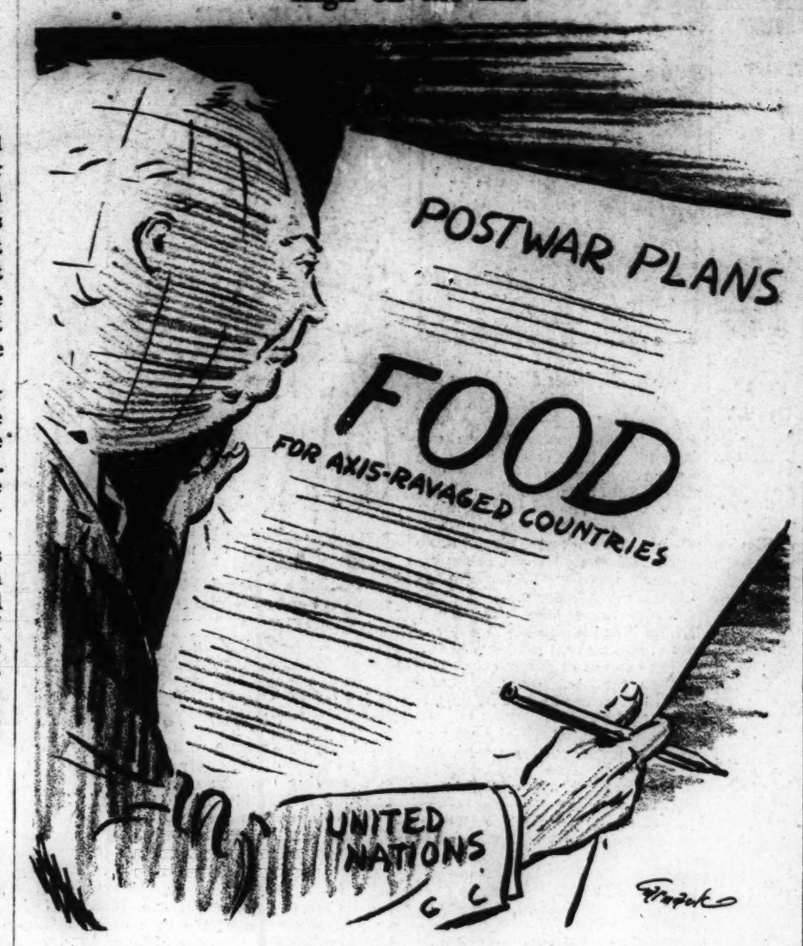
At present the liquor industry of the Nation—the whisky distillers, that is—which has been converted by Government order to distilling alcohol for munitions and synthetic rubber, is bringing pressure on the War Production Board to be permitted to switch to making liquor again for a few months, or weeks, or even days.

In other words, the whisky makers want to halt production for war—if even for a short time—and devote precious corn or rye to the manufacture of a luxury product.

Attention is called to an editorial reproduced on this page today from The Courier-Journal of Louisville, Kentucky, the center of the whisky-distilling industry, which takes the whisky makers to task for proposing such a diversion from their wartime tasks and intimates they have been badly advised.

The Courier-Journal's judgment is restrained. No one is forcing the distillers into their present contemptible position as slackers in the war effort. The only motive apparent is the sordid one which has always actuated the entire industry. The whisky people should not be permitted to get away with sabotaging the war effort. They are "in it" for the duration and must not be allowed to desert.

High on the List



Aunt Savannah Rests on Labor Day

"Carrie," said Aunt Savannah Georgia to her daughter, "res' yose'f heah in my rockin' cheer and write me some labels for my summer cannin' in yo' fine school hand while I whip up some sof' gingerbread f' suppah.

"Monday is Labor Day and on Sunday preecedin' I is gwine cook up a dinnah as Miss Emmy's boa'ders ain't never hearn tell about for pure elegance—a whole ham from th' smoke house surrounded by fried chicken. (En cose I expec's a right smart to be left over.) Then on Monday I is gwine send 'em all on a picnic. I is got to have a free hand and no bothers for Labor Day, for I aims to light in and clean th' pantry. Hit ain't had a fust rate linin' up since Miss Emmy's Ma done writ the labels on th' blackberry jam I found on th' top she'f.

"You say Labor Day is for res'? En cose it is, but restin' doan mean idlin'. I save my cuttin' and peelin', bean snappin', and corn shuckin' to do whiles I res' myse'f. Idlin' doan res' nobody, 'caze sooner or later up jumps th' devil to be wrastled with. Good sound res' is mainly changin' from what you is tired of doin' to what you kin enjoy.

* * *

"Now I is gwine enjoy scrubbin' down th' pantry. All the old-date jars is gwine be shuffled up for fresh eatin'. It ain't fittin' in wartime to keep on pushin' back th' common things like yellow tomato preserves, watermelon pickle, and okra-tomatoes for gumbo whiles we feasts on the hi'falutin things.

"Th' fruit cake I gwine lock up for celebration when Mr. Glenn comes back from battle. When Mac Jackson toots his way home from th' army band, you kin give him a piece eff'n he still calls you Sugar-honey. We ain't gwine make no mo' rich cakes this side of victory, but jes' you wait till the bugles sound for jubilee, then I is gwine bake up a celebration with a heavy hand on the sugar scoop.

"While I is cleanin' th' pantry, I aims to simmer a kittle of applesass on the stove sweetened with th' left-over honey. With a dustin' of cinnamon and nutmeg, th' sugar won't be missed. Also I'se gwine sun th' meal bin and th' cracklin' jar—an' that reeminds me of a yarn my gran'mammy tol' me.

"She say that right after Marse Robert E. Lee done hand over his sword to the Yankees to mend, 'count of hit done got wobbly in th' hilt, she have to cook up a dinnah for some blue-coated ginerals. She says to herse'f that she won't bake 'em no hot biscuit—jes' corn pones out'n unbolted meal with no cracklin's and precious little drippin's so they will scratch their Yankee throats. Then Marse Robert sont word that these is his frien's and he wants 'em dined special.

* * *

"After th' Yankees has wrastled with th' corn pones, she takes in a plate of fluffety biscuits and says, 'Gentlemens of th' No'th, these biscuits is with th' compliments of Gineral Robert E. Lee.' Then she say these men riz to their feet and lifts their glasses of ice-cold buttermilk like one man while th' head man say, 'A toast to Gineral Lee—a true Southern gentleman.' Then Caramel, my gran'mammy, knowed th' war was over an' done with, and that folks had come to their senses agin.

"Eff'n you like, you an' yo' frien', Louella, kin go along to be handmaidens for th' picnic. I believes in pleasurin' th' young. Th' two new field hands gwine go along to drive th' wagon an' surrey. Like as not after they get th' hammocks up between hickory nut trees and th' watermelons in th' spring, they'll bring out their mouth organs for shufflin' an' cuttin' th' pigeon's wing.

"Off and on durin' th' day I gwine eat me a watermelon an' when I get th' pantry readied up I gwine set in my rockin' cheer in a clean apern with my palm leaf fan and sing me a hallelujah. Then while I rests myse'f I gwine cut up th' watermelon rin' for pickle."

HAZEL HARPER HARRIS

We Are Getting to Know Each Other

(From Pilot Officer John Fox, an Australian with the R. A. F. in North Africa)

When you see, as I have, the cages of German and Italian prisoners, it seems impossible that anyone could think of entertaining personal enmity toward them. . . .

We can but hope and pray that the sufferings of these people have been sufficient to bring about the necessary destruction of illusions, and the regeneration of their material selfhood.

Yesterday afternoon we were given the day off so hastened away to the beach. . . . The next evening, I wanted to get back into town to attend the Wednesday evening meeting. This meant I should have to hitch-hike. I had walked about a mile when an English Army Captain in a jeep picked me up. During our conversation, he told me that he (as I have been) was surprised and pleased at the acclaim and praise which many Americans bestow on the British fighting forces. Of course, it just means that we are getting to know one another.

I was speaking to an American soldier in town sometime ago and he quite frankly reckoned that the R. A. F. were "the tops." My own thoughts on this subject are these: The British forces, Army and Navy, and Air, now have hard battle experience behind them and have reached a very high standard. But the Americans are quickly getting that all-important experience and, with the willingness to learn as expressed in their praise of our own forces, maximum co-operation is achieved and all are brought to the same even higher level of prowess. For, on our part, we have much to learn from American methods, particularly from their genius for organization. . . .

The last sortie we did provided us with a deal of excitement as well as pleasure and gratitude that we were able to be of slight service.

There were four of your American pilots together when an engine failure forced one of them to bail out over the water. We happened to be flying in the vicinity and saw the parachute fall. His comrades flew over a ship not far off but seemed to have difficulty in acquainting the crew with the position.

As we had the means of doing this by signal lamp, we did so and, after circling the dinghy-borne pilot for some time, had the pleasure of seeing him picked up when the ship finally arrived on the scene.

I think all of us now would gladly transfer to the Air Sea Rescue service if it were possible. Perhaps you can imagine the joyful waving by that lad in his dinghy as a friendly aircraft approached and recognized him.

We got quite a good photograph of the whole affair. I hope to be able to show it to you one day.

JOHN

Mirror of World Opinion

It Wouldn't Sit Well

A psychological moment could hardly be imagined less favorable than the present for a suggestion that the manufacture of whisky be resumed. The grain situation of this country does not appear to be anywhere near such a solution that the public would view comfortably diversion of the distilleries from their wartime tasks, even in a limited way. And even if it could be shown that grain were plentiful and that farmers, for example, were having no problem where corn is concerned, the step would be one to be approached with the greatest caution by an industry with as great and special a stake in avoiding hostile public reaction as the distilling industry.

The suggestion for limited resumption comes from the chemical division of the War Production Board. We do not know who inspired it just at this time, but on the face of things he was not somebody capable of considering the long-range interests of the liquor industry or appreciating the good will value, for the present and for the future, of distilleries wholly devoted to war tasks while war lasts.—*The Courier-Journal*, Louisville, Ky.

Armchair View of Pacific Strategy

An Intimate Message From Washington

By William H. Stringer

Blueprints for the enlarged offensive against Japan in the Pacific have naturally not been made available to Washington correspondents. The developing Pacific strategy based on decisions reached by President Roosevelt and Prime Minister Churchill at Quebec is being made apparent, however, by events in Washington and portents visible 6,000 miles away across the Pacific.

Japan's conquests are overextended. Japan has not sufficient forces to oppose the Allies everywhere around that vast perimeter which leaps from Paramushiru, west of the Aleutians, down through Wake Island to Rabaul and New Guinea and across the Netherlands Indies, and northward, past Singapore, through the mangrove swamps of Burma and into fighting China. Because of this overextension the decision is, according to all available evidence, to strike at Japan's new empire from very many directions at once. The attack against Tojo-held Asia will be multi-pronged, even more so than the assaults now building against Hitler-held Europe.

To formulate and propel these attacks, the strategy makers are looking to the Chinese, to the commanders in the Aleutians, to Gen. Douglas MacArthur in the Southwest Pacific, to the United States and British navies, and to the newly-appointed leader of the newest angle of attack, Lord Louis Mountbatten, commander in Southeast Asia.

The new commander's job is to prepare the formidable drive from India and Ceylon into Burma which has as its first purpose the reopening of the Burma Road. Once the Burma Road is open, the flow of supplies including aviation gasoline needed to transform China into a great base from which Japan's homeland may be pulverized, will be accelerated. For his task, Lord Louis has an Indian Army sometimes estimated at well in excess of 1,000,000 men, a small force of British troops, the great potential resources of the Chinese Army, American air forces in China and India, and British naval units based on Ceylon. He will need vastly more equipment—tanks, bigger guns, planes, and the landing barges and lighters required for amphibious operations.

Because these needs have not nearly been met as yet, there is no indication here that any quick knockout blow against Jap-held Burma is impending. From all appearances accompanying Lord Louis's visit to Washington, Japan will not feel the full fury of the major Burma campaign until a great land army and invasion fleet has been forged. The failure of Marshal Sir Archibald Wavell's land-thrust toward Akyab last Winter indicates that the campaign for Burma must combine land, sea, and air forces and probably be aimed at the river mouths and ports including Rangoon and Moulmein. The overwhelming superiority which Lord Louis is believed to contemplate may not be fully marshaled until Hitler is very close to defeat in Europe.

Thus far, the drive to defeat Japan has nibbled only at the outer rim of the inflated Nipponese empire. The Burma drive foretells a time when direct blows may be unleashed against Japan's home territories. Until that moment arrives, the Roosevelt-Churchill strategists know that the way to keep Japan from consolidating its conquests and the way to steadily weaken it within its overexpanded Asiatic fortress is to maintain a many-sided attack.

So it is expected that the slow but sure drive by which MacArthur is pushing and punishing Japanese in New Guinea and the Solomons will continue. He is grinding down their air and naval strength while keeping perhaps 200,000 enemy troops busy. Eventually, his New Guinea-Solomons pincers will close on Rabaul. When and if Rabaul is taken, then will be the time to call in more naval units for combined naval and air blows against the great naval base of Truk, Japan's "Pearl Harbor," 900 miles north of Rabaul.

Meanwhile, the northern approach to Japan is not being overlooked. With all the Aleutians once again in American hands, long-range American bombers will carry out further raids against Japan's string of Kurile Island bases when the weather is propitious. In short, the Tokyo warlords must count on new surface blows and new aerial attacks from every side.

What Do Americans Think? (V)

Down the Middle of the Road

By Erwin D. Canham

These questions, asked by British audiences of an American lecturer, seem to go on indefinitely. In fact, we have enough to make at least 10 more installments. So we will select only some of the more frequent, continuing now with more about U. S. government.

How has the Supreme Court maintained such prestige? How can problems of politics and government be reduced to legal terms?

Americans respect the Federal Constitution, guarded by the Supreme Court, because it is a buckler between them and too-powerful government. They feel the need of protection against volatile and dominating majorities or coalitions. In the interests of minorities, they put up with inefficient and cumbersome processes of government. The Supreme Court is ordinarily the most effective and powerful check on the swift pace of a majority, and so the people instinctively respect it. Interpretation of laws or of phases in the Constitution is very often a political act. The Court, in Mr. Dooley's classic phrase, does indeed follow the election returns, and unless it gets too far behind, it suits the system of restraints which American government requires.

Powers of President; method of election; why are votes still counted by States, thus making electoral votes disproportionate to popular votes?

The President is probably the most powerful official in any democratic government in the world as long as he retains the support of Congress. Yet Congress, by its control over appropriations, confirmation of appointive offices, and power to override vetoes and to reject treaties, can checkmate any President whenever it chooses. Curbed by these checks, the President soon loses prestige at home and abroad and turns out to be little more than a figurehead. Yet, with Congressional support, the President has tremendous authority. And President Roosevelt has also obtained broad grants of power from Congress which give him still greater latitude. In foreign affairs, executive agreements untouched by Congress can go very far. Yet continuously over the President hangs the threat of Congressional revolt.

After a nominating convention by each party, a President is elected by popular votes cast for Presidential Electors, distributed between the States on a broad population basis. Votes are counted by States, not lumped together, because of the same old need to protect minorities against a possibly arrogant majority. It all comes back to the fact that the United States is a large country, with local interests needing some extra protection—but not too much. Hence, the system does not stack the cards very severely, and minority Presidents have been few.

Why does the United States sometimes have weak Presidents, sometimes strong ones? Is the success of democracy a matter of chance?

The root weakness in our Presidential system is the nominating convention. Jockeying, deadlocks between strong men, mass suggestion and manipulation may produce a weak man. It is significant to note that in British politics the choice of party leader to become the next Prime Minister—which is the equivalent stage to the American nominating convention—is an undefined and hard-to-explain process, working "because it works." The British system, too, may produce a weak man in a crisis, though he is easier to change than in America. But the needs of the hour, in both countries, often do call forth great qualities. In great crises, America has always had strong men in office. It is during the earlier stages when crises might be prevented that shortcomings have been grievous.

How strong is public opinion? Asset or liability?

Public opinion exerts a decisive influence on both Congress and President. The American Government is not so speedily responsive as the British, though there may be some exceptions to this. Too often, however, public opinion stultifies itself, as in a Congressional district where the majority clearly isn't isolationist, but will re-elect to office a veteran and well-liked Congressman even if he happens to be an isolationist. There is a ground-swell to public opinion, however, which sweeps the Government along with it. It can be manipulated and distorted, but in the end it will be served.

(To Be Continued)

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

FOUNDED 1908 BY MARY BAKER EDDY

An International Daily Newspaper

Published daily except Sundays and holidays. Communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles, and illustrations for publication should be addressed to Editorial Department, The Christian Science Monitor, One, Norway Street, Boston 15, Mass.

Member of the Associated Press

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The Christian Science Monitor is on sale in Christian Science Reading Rooms throughout the world, and is obtainable at newsstands.

Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries:

One year....$12.00 — Three months..$3.00
Six months...$6.00 — One month....$1.00

Single Copies, 5 cents

Cost of remailing Monitors:

United States: 1 cent for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

Foreign, including Canada, Newfoundland and Pan-American countries: 1½ cents for each two ounces or fraction thereof.

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Published by THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Boston 15, Mass., U. S. A.

Publishers of The Christian Science Journal, Christian Science Sentinel, The Herald of Christian Science (German, French, Scandinavian, Dutch and Braille Editions), Christian Science Quarterly.